THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Times.

..WHITE PINE BALSAM..
Cures recent and chronic coughs and colds. Made only at the P. P.P.P. by
C. E. JONES, Chemist.
Always Open. 36 Govt. St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894. No. 216

NOTICE.....

We are selling DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and all kinds of Jewelry at prices away below anything seen in the city before.

Fine lines of NEW GOODS constantly arriving, and everything guaranteed.

Our Manufacturing Department is the finest operated in the province, and all kinds of Repairing and Manufacturing is at Rock Bottom Prices.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street.

THAT NEW DRESS

THERE was a gruff fellow once, who said that he never had to consult either the almanac or the weather to know that Fall was approaching. The clamor of the females of his family for new raiment was sign enough.

In deference to their demand, we have brought on the first installment of the new season fabrics, and invite the ladies to see them. We say nothing about the men. They can have the floor for a few remarks when the parcel comes C. O. D. Just now, silence with them is like the opportunity we present—golden.

THE NEWEST CREATIONS.

Snowden and Cheviot Tweeds
These goods are all wool 54 in. wide, stylish, and in nice autumn shades. They are first class value at 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25 per yard.

Serges and Diagonals
We have just opened a choice assortment, prices ranging from 50c to $1.25. We call special attention, however, to the 75c quality.

Aberdeen Tweeds
Heavy Scotch Heather Mixtures 42 inches wide, very serviceable, at 50c.

Amazon and Habit Twills
Strong, useful and cheap, at 35c.
We invite your personal inspection.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

WESTSIDE, August 21st, 1894.

THINK IT OVER

You will need a suit.
We make suits.
You want something for fall wear.
We have received our Fall Stock.
You will want a fit.
We make fits.
You will want something reasonable in price.
We announce surprising reductions.
Ecquire about us and

THINK IT OVER

A. GREGG & SON,
Merchant Tailors, Yates St.

C. H. STICKELS . . . .
ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . .
Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.,
....QUOTE AS FOLLOWS....
Delivered to any part of the City.

Wheat	$1 25 per sack	Oats	$1 30 per sack
Bran	90 " "	Mixed feed	1 00 " "
Shorts	1 00 " "	Ground	1 10 " "

Our feed is manufactured fresh every day and is superior to the imported article. Patronize home industry by using our goods. TERMS—Net cash with order.

Telephone 44.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply.....

ICE Manfactuured from distilled Esquimalt water.

HYDROX Redistilled from Esquimalt water. A drinking water without impurities.

COLD STORAGE, BOTH ORDINARY AND BONDED.

The Dunsmuir Cold Storage and Ice Works
Store Street, Victoria.

EMPRESS OF CHINA HERE.

Latest Advices From the Great War in the Orient—The Ship Had a Quiet Trip.

Capt. J. G. Cox and Frank Adams Return Home — Should Avoid Japan.

The steamship Empress of China arrived here at noon to-day, eleven days from Yokohama, after a very uneventful voyage. She brings late news of great importance as to the all absorbing question of the hour—the Chinese Japanese war. The situation on August 26th, the day the Empress sailed from Yokohama, is thus summed up by the representative of the Associated Press:

Japanese troops in Corea now number upwards of thirty thousand. The smaller body first sent was under the command of Major-General Oshima, who commanded at Song-hwan and Asan. The total force was on August 18th placed under Lieut.-General Nozu, chief of the field army corps, who served with distinction in the Satsuma war of rebellion, 1877, and is said to have shown great tactical skill in the grand army manoeuvres of 1892.

The Chinese government is already sending out bogus announcements of naval and military successes through its diplomatic agents abroad. The Singapore newspapers publish a communication from the Chinese consul-general stating on the official authority of the envoy in London, Kung, that the Japanese gunboats were disabled in battle on August 27th and 28th. As a matter of fact no battles were fought on those days, nor have any Japanese ships at any time been disabled or even slightly injured. The same dispatch asserts that the Japanese lost two thousand at the battle of Asan. In truth, the number killed was five officers and seventy privates, with the wounded in ordinary average proportion.

The Japanese government has promulgated a decree constituting prize courts, on the basis recognized by European and American usage. At present no regulations will be issued with regard to contraband of war, owing to possible complications with western powers, but the right is reserved to seize neutral ships actually discovered to be supplying China with war material, in accordance with the principles of international law.

Dr. C. A. Arnold, United States vice-consul at Nagasaki, died suddenly on August 22.

The opinion prevails among foreigners in Tientsin and Shanghai that the war was urged forward by Li Hung Chang in opposition to the wishes of the court at Peking, and that the viceroy was strongly influenced by German military and civil service advisers. The most active of these is said to have been Mr. von Hannecken, an engineer who designed the fortifications of the gulf of Pe chili, and who was on his way in the Kow Shung when that vessel was sunk to superintend the construction of works for the defence of the Chinese army at Asan. Li had great difficulty in persuading the emperor to proclaim war during the ceremonies in honor of the empress dowager's birthday, but succeeded through the representations of the principal German employes.

The new telegraph line built by the Japanese from Seoul to Tusan has several times been wantonly broken by the natives. Five of these, recently detected, were sentenced to death. The beneficial influence of Japan is shown by the fact that by the intercession of the envoy, Otori, this extreme penalty was commuted to a reasonable term of imprisonment.

New currency regulations promulgated by the king of Corea allow Chinese silver coins to be circulated side by side with those of the kingdom.

The report of the death of Yuan, late Chinese representative in Seoul, is contradicted.

Among the presents sent by the emperor of Japan to the Corean king is a richly embroidered national flag of Corea. This gift contradicts the idea of conquest by Japan.

A duplicate of the letter of advices forwarded by the steamship Peru on August 24 by the same press representative is given below:

Since the last dispatch of news to America circumstances have occurred which throw much light on the long disputed question as to which side in the war is favored by the king of Corea. The lower classes in that country have no opinions on political subjects. If the middle classes have any they are not allowed to express them. Even the aristocracy have learned the necessity of keeping silence if their views are opposed to those of the governing body. The only voice hitherto heard has been that of the ministry, a corrupt oligarchy composed of the Ming family and their dependants, who are completely under the control of China. It has been to their interest to represent that the sovereign was heartily in accord with them, and, until within the last few weeks, their assurances to this effect have been generally accepted as true. The queen, who is a blood relation of the Mings, is undoubtedly under the influence of China, and as she is understood to be greatly superior to her consort in intellect and force of character, her power to impress her ideas upon him has been easily credited. That the Mings acted really in the king's name and with his sanction was not seriously questioned up to the time when the Chinese diplomatic agent in Seoul deserted his post and left the court free from surveillance. Then the Japanese envoy received a message from the king's father suggesting that if an interview could be arranged in the palace his son could be induced to recognize the justice and friendliness of Japan's intentions without much difficulty. The king's father, officially known as the Tai Won-kun, was at one period the regent of the country, but through the intrigues of the Mings he was deposed some ten years ago and condemned to a long captivity. After his liberation he was forbidden to approach the court, but that he kept a watchful eye upon the course of events is proved by the accuracy of his statement respecting the sovereign. The Japanese envoy at once insisted upon meeting the monarch personally and under conditions that should enable him to speak his mind without restraint. Being denied this privilege by the royal advisers he determined to present himself with an armed escort, and sent for a detachment from the Japanese forces outside the city. As this small guard passed by the palace on the way to the envoy's residence it was fired upon by Corean soldiers in the service of the Mings. These shots settled the fate of the ministry. The native troops were dispersed with scarcely a struggle, and one hour later the representative of Japan was in amicable conversation with the sovereign, who did not hesitate to declare that he had been under coercion ever since the beginning of the embroglio with China, and that he was far from feeling the hostility toward Japan which his government had publicly attributed to him. In token of his sincerity he had already rid himself of his late council, and summoned the Tai Won-kun to assist him in forming a new administration. Before the day was over a cabinet composed of radical opponents of the Ming faction had been installed, with the Tai Won-kun as prime minister, and a committee of seventeen appointed to reorganize the administrative system and reform the national laws upon a basis recommended by Japan. Such activity and energy had never before been witnessed since the foundations of the Corean monarchy were laid.

The extraordinary promptness of the king in assenting to every proposition put forward by the Japanese envoy might have laid him open to the suspicion of seeking merely to conciliate the newcomers and to avert their animosity by constitutional submission but for the discovery of an action on his part entirely inconsistent with any secret sentiment of ill-will. As soon as the out-going cabinet had left the palace, and without waiting to consult his new council, the king called together the commanders of the few troops remaining at his disposal and ordered them instantly to join the Japanese army on the way to attack the Chinese at Asan. He was not instigated to do it by anybody. No one expected it of him, and no one was more surprised than the Japanese representative when he heard of it. To suppose that the king was actuated by motives of policy would be to credit him with a sagacity which he certainly does not possess. The universal belief in his lack of spirit and cleverness seems to be well founded. His demonstration is explained rather as signifying his delight at being relieved from an irksome restraint and his determination to "get even" in some way with the men who had kept him for years in leading-strings. But it effectually disposes of the old stories that he had nothing but hatred for Japan and would resist to the utmost every attempt of that nation to establish its influence in the peninsula. Since the day that he came in contact with the envoy he has shown every disposition to co-operate, so far as he is able, with the movement for Corea's regeneration. When the Japanese army returned, victorious, to Seoul, bringing with them the captured arms and standards, he sent a deputy especially to welcome and congratulate them. He has appointed a commissioner to visit Japan and thank the emperor for the promise of peace and a stable government to his country; and he has formally renounced the suzerainty of China and proclaimed his intention to assert his independence and equality in all future dealings with that nation. Unless Japan fails utterly in the war the vassalage of the past will never be renewed.

The political and social reforms which Japan demands are designed not only to prevent China from interfering hereafter, but also to give the whole people of Corea opportunity and power to improve their condition, and to prepare the country for the introduction of western civilization. Several of them have already been decreed and put in force. These are—the adoption of a new royal title which, though still meaning king in English, shall carry with it no signification of inferiority to a higher monarch, as was previously the case; the establishment of a thorough diplomatic service, under which ministers shall be sent to all treaty states; the eligibility to office of all classes, without distinction of rank; restrictions upon public expenditures, and periodical announcement of revenues and disbursements; reduction in the number of national employees; absolute freedom of religion; abolition of slavery and all kinds of enforced labor; prohibition of cruel and excessive punishments, and immediate abrogation of the law permitting punishment of the entire family of a criminal, however innocent;

Continued on Page 8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A waitress. Balmoral hotel. sep6-5t

SITUATION WANTED—Work by the day or good general help; understands cooking. Address M. R., 162 Pandora street. sep6-3t

FOR SALE—The balance of two Building Society appropriations, about $1,150 each. For particulars address P. O. drawer 68. sep6-2t

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman wishes the acquaintance of a middle-aged lady of means; object matrimony. References furnished and expected. J. R. Rudolph, city. sep6-1t

Notice to Carpenters and Others.

Tenders are required for a two-story frame dwelling on Prince's street, James Bay. Tenders to be delivered at 39 1-2 Government street by 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday next, September 12th, 1894. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. GERHARD FIRMS,
sep6 Architect.

Notice to Contractors and Others.

Tenders are required for the erection of certain frame buildings at Saanich. Tenders to be delivered at 39 1-2 Government street on Monday, next, September 10th, 1894, up to 12 o'clock noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted

J. GERHARD FIRMS, Architect.

MAY YET ATTACK SHANGHAI

Japan Threatens to Withdraw Her Promise Not to Molest That Port.

An Attempt to Draw China Into a Naval Engagement Fails.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The steamer Peru, which arrived from the Orient this morning, brings news that the Japan navy, after the battle off Tung Tao, had received instructions if the Chinese men-of-war should come again to pursue them to the gulf of Pechili and to attack Wei Hai Wei and Port Arthur. But though the Japanese men-of-war kept watch in Corean waters, the Chinese men-of-war kept in the gulf. Seeing there was no other means but to attack them in their home the Japanese men-of-war, said to be thirteen in number, left Corea. They sailed against Wei Hai Wei, which the Chinese did not guard, being ensconced in the farthest corner of the gulf. The Japanese attacked Wei Hai Wei, knowing that some of the best vessels of the northern squadron were there, but when the Japanese approached, the Chinese, leaving a few old vessels, concealed themselves at Shania Kwan, on the boundary between China proper and Liaung Tun. As the object of the Japs was not to attack the forts, but to draw out the squadron, they returned when they failed to meet the latter. Unless the Chinese squadron were first destroyed the forts could not be taken.

Tokio papers contain news that bodes ill for Li Hung Chang. The sole responsibility for the conduct of the present movement rests on him, and for every disaster the Chinese may meet on sea may sustain he is held accountable. The Nichi Nichi says that Wang Jung Ho and Li Hung Tsao, who were recently joined a few months since by the king's government to watch over the actions of the viceroy, are going to take active measures, now that the intelligence of the defeats of China both on land and sea has reached the ears of the Pekin government. Wan Jun Ho is said to be on bad terms with the viceroy, and as his influence over the court of Pekin is known to be considerable, the situation of the viceroy must be an anxious one. The Hochi and several papers even state that a committee for the impeachment of the viceroy has been appointed, and that Wan Jun Ho, Li Hung Tsao, Chang Chung, and an elder brother of this Chang, all enemies of the viceroy, have been appointed its members.

That the court of Peking was disposed towards a pacific policy and that the declaration of war was forced upon it by Viceroy Li, is evident from the great consternation with which the statesmen in Peking heard of the Kow Shing. The viceroy's anger is now chiefly directed against Yuen, a late Chinese resident of Corea, by whom he regards himself as having been misled and hence entangled into so critical a situation. Yuen is now virtually the centre of hatred in Tientsin in connection with the present affairs. He has found Tientsin too hot for him to live in and is said to have secretly concealed himself. The Japanese charge d'affaires at Peking and other members of the legation, the Japanese in that city, Consulate Tesin and staff, the Japanese from Tientsin, the consul-general and members of the consulate at Shanghai, two hundred Japanese in all, boarded a French mail steamer on the 12th and left for home.

London, Sept. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch says it is reported that the Japanese have threatened to withdraw their promise not to molest Shanghai unless the Kiank Nan arsenal there is closed. The threat is believed to have been made by the Japs for the purpose of provoking the British into interference.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan the Chinese population in the ports of Yokohama and Kobe has been reduced by two thousand. The Chinese government is said, through its officials in Europe, to be attempting to get forty European military and naval officers to serve in the present war. A private telegram is said to have been received in Tokio to the effect that it had been proposed at the Chinese military council to take advantage of the want of men-of-war on the Japanese coast, to send warships to attack a number of ports at the same time. If China has decided to take the offensive instead of the defensive, she is welcome, says Shin Chora, to send her cruisers to Japan waters where the Japs will show their true spirit and make short work of the invader. To thank Japan for her good will and to bind closer relations between the two countries the Corean government decided to send an embassy to Japan. The China Mail says that the King of Siam is still dangerously ill.

NO LABOR PARTY.

The Decision of the Congress—Sudden Death of an ex-Official.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—T. D. Tims, who was for many years financial inspector of the finance department, and who was superannuated a few years ago, dropped dead on the verandah of his summer residence at Kingsmere, in the Chelsea mountains. He was 69 years of age. Heart failure was the cause of death. He was appointed inspector in 1870.

Emard, law partner of Ouimet, minister of public works, is here seeing the government in regard to the criminal proceedings which, it is said, are going to be instituted against St. Louis, who was contractor for labor on the Curran bridge. It is said Emard is trying to get the trial to take place in Montreal.

At the trades and labor congress today the committee on the president's address reported that it adopted all therein except that part which asked the congress to again and again knock at the government's doors to get better legislation. Instead of this it recommended that a labor party be formed. The Ontario executive was congratulated on securing the passage of laws in the interests of the laboring classes. Delegate Darlington, of Montreal, spoke strongly in favor of the formation of a labor party and moved the adoption of that clause in the committee's report. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, moved in amendment that the president's address be adopted as it stood. This finally carried, so that the formation of a labor party is knocked on the head. A motion to eject members of any civil service from the congress was defeated by 22 to 5. The members of the congress were entertained at lunch on this afternoon at Beatty's.

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

An Artificial Enhalation of Oxygen Device to Save Lives of Coal Miners.

Miss Gould's Prospective Alliance —The Queen's Bathing House.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—It is pleasing to note that some thought was given during the recent meetings of the British Association to the man who toils in the bowels of the earth for that most precious of all mineral products—coal. It is remarkable that in view of the recurring disastrous explosions in coal mines, so little has been done in the way of invention with a view to the saving of human life. True, there is the safety lamp, and but for this simple arrangement the holocaust of human life would be much heavier than it is. As was so clearly demonstrated by Dr. J. S. Haldane, something else is needed immediately after an explosion has taken place. He argues, and facts seem to support the contention, that most of the men killed in explosions are not deprived of life at once by the concussion, but that an interval elapses during which means could be adopted for the saving of human life. What the poor miner is in need of at that serious crisis is oxygen. The atmosphere is charged with carbonic acid gas and sulphuretted hydrogen, and if a supply of oxygen could be obtained by artificial means an incalculable boon would be conferred upon the mining community. If the miner could be kept alive for three or four hours the chances of ultimately saving his life would be multiplied. How, then, is he to be supplied with the needed oxygen? Dr. Haldane has devised an apparatus which, he claims, will contend successfully with after-damp and choke-damp, the immediate causes of suffocation, the deaths from which constitute 75 per cent. of the mortality indirectly resulting from explosions. The devise is a simple one, and consists of a cylinder containing compressed oxygen and a layer of material for absorbing the carbonic acid given off in breathing. The oxygen can be turned on by a tap and inhaled through a tube. This is not merely an idea which has not been concreted into actuality. It has undergone the most thorough tests in the laboratory, and has commended itself to scientists, as it must to all who have been horrified by frequent colliery disasters and have felt how hopeless their efforts were to minimize or eliminate the deadly element in the conditions of the collier's working life.

The parliamentary return just published of pauperism in England and Wales for the quarter ended at midsummer, 1894, shows an almost continuous decrease in the number of paupers during the quarter, as compared with the same period during the last 38 years. In the metropolis the proportion of paupers to population was smaller in the first month of the quarter in the present year than in 33 of the 37 preceding years, in the second month it was smaller than in 29 of the years, and in the last month it was smaller than in 30 of the years.

Samuel Wilson, an American journalist, and a travelling companion, R. S. Yorke, have set out on a tour around the world on foot. They started from Lincoln and arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday. Next day they sailed in the Parisian for Montreal, from whence they propose walking across the continent to the Pacific coast, and then embarking for the eastern coast of the European continent. They have undertaken the tour without money or baggage, hoping to be able to make out sufficient to carry them through to the end of their journey, which is also the starting place, the city of Lincoln. They hope to be back in England in eighteen months from now.

The statement that Miss Jay Gould had become engaged to one of the Battenbergs—against, it is said, the wish of Her Majesty—draws attention to the fact that she is the richest unmarried lady in the world. She has a trifle over fifteen million dollars well invested. But wealth is not her sole attraction. She is charming in disposition and manner, is very young—in fact, has only been "out" one season—and extremely charitable. She is a brunette, but not a pronounced one. Her hair is dark, but not of the inky blackness that marked her father's hair and beard, and her eyes are of the indefinable shade that is neither dark nor brown. Her features are strong, without the hard lines that were worn into her father's face. She is not strictly beautiful, as has been said, but still a woman whose face would command more than a passing glance. Whether the Queen's displeasure to the match will have any consequence it is impossible to say. But Miss Gould will not be the only American lady, if the match comes off, to marry nobility, by any means. Beginning with the Misses Caton, of Maryland, and Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, quite a host of beautiful American girls have been taken into the aristocratic fold.

Before the Duke of York left for Cowes he had a photograph taken for the benefit of his royal grandparent, Her Majesty, in which he was represented as nursing his infant child. It is said that he has been much incensed at the publicity which has been given to this admirable group, and has called all the copies in. This is not the first time a too speculative photographer has roused the Duke's susceptibilities. When the announcement of the Duke's betrothal to the Princess May was announced a certain firm having by them a group of the Duke of Clarence and the Princess May, artfully took out the figure of the late Duke and substituted that of the Duke of York. It is unnecessary to say how painfully annoyed the royal family were at this feat. At the royal christening the firm in question made application through a high official to be allowed to take a photograph of the group. A prompt refusal was the result.

Professional cycling is not at all a bad business. Arthur Augustus Zimmerman, who is more talked about just now than the prime minister, is only 25 years of age. His winnings on the track this year will amount to £5000, and he is investing it all in a manufacturing business located at Freehold, N. J., under the name of the Zimmerman Manufacturing company. At the end of the year he intends forsaking the track to devote himself to turning out lamps and other accessories for bicycles. According to the medical fraternity the champion's enormous speed is to be attributed not merely to a pair of good legs, but to an abnormally large heart. This is a couple of inches larger than that of an ordinary man, and its working capacity very much greater.

Passengers by the steamers between Portsmouth and Southampton generally notice an abnormally large barge moored at the end of the jetty which protrudes into the solent from the private grounds at Osborne, but few are aware that this is the royal bathing house. One of the chief enjoyments of Her Majesty at Osborne is sea bathing, and the barge is arranged for this purpose. When desired the water rushes into the vessel and forms a spacious bath, as comfortable as it is safe and convenient. I need not add that the internal fittings are of a most elaborate character.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, it seems, was once a great arsenic eater. He makes the confession in his latest "Echoes of the Week," induced thereto by an article in the St. James's Gazette, stating that arsenic does not soothe the nerves, is nasty to the taste, and has a tendency to produce internal pains and cramps. "My own experience," writes "G. A. S.," "is directly to the contrary of this statement. In 1866 I came home from India, with the fag end of a jungle fever in my bones. My constitution was rebellious to quinine, which made me blind, and deaf, and mad; so my kind and wise physicians treated me with arsenic, and in a very short time I grew strong without and tranquil within. Unfortunately there came over me a passionate craving for arsenic. I took double doses. I put the drug into my beef tea, into my coffee, and my lemonade. I had just strength of mind enough to 'own up' to my medical adviser—if you tell lies to your doctor you die—and he judiciously 'slowed down' my daily allowance of delicious poison."

AFTER THE FIRE.

Survivors Tell Their Experiences—Remarkable Escapes.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 5.—Engineer William Best now appears in a different role from that he played during the Great Northern strike. Best abandoned his engine and train in St. Paul, when the Eastern Minnesota was tied up, in such a way as to block the yards. At least this was the charge of the Great Northern, and when the strike was settled the road refused to re-employ him. American Raiload Union officials threatened another strike, but the difficulty was referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators decided in favor of Best's restoration. He seems by his heroism to have demonstrated his fitness for a permanent place in the cab. He tells the following story:

"Soon after leaving Superior at 1.15 p.m., I had to light the head light owing to the dense smoke, which turned day into night. The heat as we approached Hinckley increased. I expected that when we reached that point we would get into an opening and escape the smoke. My surprise was great, therefore, when we found the fire right upon the town. It took but a glance to see the town was doomed. The wind blew with great velocity and the flames fairly leaped through the air. People were taken by surprise and were helpless. The coming of the fire seemed to be more like a stroke of lightning. Almost in an instant the town was swept by a billow of flame. We could not pass Hinckley, and there was no use in looking for orders, for communication was cut off. To stay and rescue as many as we could was our duty of course, but the great question and the one upon which hung the lives of many hundreds was how long dare we wait? Ed. Barry, who was there with engine No. 23, and A. D. Campbell, the conductor, were as plucky and brave fellows as ever passed a mile pole. We knew we were making time, for we could return on No. 23's time. We hastily coupled a portion of Campbell's freight train with the engine ahead on to the rear of our train. The people rushed towards our train and piled into the cars. Some were aged and helpless. The women and children had to be helped on board. We had to shift the position of the train several times to prevent it from catching fire. We were all breathing fire as it was. We saw many sights that would have filled us with horror if seen under ordinary circumstances, but there was horror everywhere. We saw people fall down overcome by heat and smoke. I saw mothers with babies make a last despairing effort to shelter their helpless charges. We saw people surrounded by fire; but there is no use in trying to describe it to you. A few of our passengers became panic stricken and wanted to pull out regardless of others at Hinckley, but of course none of us thought of doing such a cowardly and selfish act. We got about four hundred people from Hinckley on board, maybe more, and slipped away to take up others who had run up the track. We could not rescue any more of the people, for they could not get to the train. A large percentage of those who remained perished. Away we went through the blazing woods. It was a race with death. The telegraph poles and ties were on fire and a stream of flames pressed upon the train. The people were packed so closely that it was impossible to move. We passed several bridges that were on fire. At Partridge we procured water for the passengers. The people at Partridge suppsed that they were safe, but it appears that within half an hour the fire reached them, thus giving an idea of how fast the flames travelled. We drew a sigh of relief when we reached the limits of Superior and knew our precious freight was safe."

Pine City, Sept. 5.—Grindstone lake, ten miles north of Hinckley, has been the camping ground for several summer parties from Hinckley. This year a larger number of people were camped there than usual, and consequently when a fire was seen to be approaching Neal's place, about a mile from one of the camps, several men started for the scene. John Patrick and Messrs. Ellsworth and Collins were among the number. Four other men were fighting the fire when they got there, and it was supposed that they could control it. The relief party had hardly reached the scene, however, when they discovered flames shooting over the torch timber back of their own camp. Patrick started along the shore, while the others got in a small skiff and paddled faster than they had ever before, hoping to reach the camp before it was overwhelmed. While they were still some distance away they saw the women rushing into the lake and the camp outfit going skyward in smoke. Patrick hardly comprehended these things, however, as he had not gone far before a ball of fire darted across the lake, over a mile wide, and knocked him down as it passed onward in its work of destruction through the forest. His clothing was ignited, and for a time he was completely dazed. When he recovered his senses the fire was all about him, and only a narrow pathway through the water at the edge of the lake, where the banks shelved very steep, offered an avenue of escape. As he was splashing through the water a stray dog fell in behind him and marched along in his company. The two had an encounter with a black bear that barred their passage, and under ordinary circumstances would have annihilated both man and dog. Bruin, who was squatted in the water, did not even deign to notice them, but simply moved aside about six inches so that they could pass. They finally reached a place where the road opened out from the lake, and here met twenty-one people, homesteaders and their families, who had been fleeing through the blinding smoke ahead of the flames. All the members of the party threw themselves into the lake and remained there until the smoke had passed over. None were seriously injured, but all were so exhausted as to preclude the possibility of going farther that night. They lay on the banks of the lake until the morning, when they started back over the road they had come in the direction of Sandstone Junction. Patrick has not seen or heard of them since. Eleven of the settlers, one of them a woman with a babe five weeks old, got into an observer's paddled into the lake, only to be nearly destroyed by water after escaping from the flames. The waves nearly filled the boat several times and the baby was frequently held aloft to keep it from drowning. The frail craft drifted ashore in the early morning. Patrick, after passing an awful night of anxious forebodings, was able to reach his family, overjoyed to find them unharmed.

Duluth, Sept. 5.—Oliver Dubois, a French-Canadian farmer living on the outskirts of the village of Sandstone, was among the 250 refugees from the stricken spot. He saved his life by jumping into the bottom of a dry well, and was one of the very few who took such a refuge and did not find it a grave already dug. His experience was similar in many ways to that of scores or hundreds of others, but shows the fearful speed of the flames. Mr. Dubois was a little distance from his home when he heard in the south a mighty roaring as though a cyclone was coming. The blackness of the sky increased, and he ran still farther from the building to escape any flying sticks that might come from the house. He threw himself down at the foot of a stump, his head under a root. Scarcely was he on the ground before the awful heat and fire showed him that he contended not with a cyclone but with flames. There was a well a few feet away, into which he jumped. It was about twelve feet deep and was dry. Above him he could see the rolling clouds of flames high in the air and then down close to the ground. His position grew stifling, and the air became so exhausted that he could only breathe by clawing a hole in the damp earth and pressing his face to the side. As soon as one place grew too stifling he would make another little fresh spot. The well was filled with smoke and gas, but after a time he managed to climb out. "I was so weak I could hardly walk," he said, "and for a few minutes I was dazed. I was homeless, but knew there were shoes a little distance away. I could not see the ground at my feet for smoke, but groped my way to those shoes, losing my way once and feeling every step. I found them at last, and they are the only things I own in the world. Then I started to town. It began to grow lighter, so that I could see the street. I stood in the centre of Sandstone and called. Not a sound came in answer. I called again and again, but the place I had been in only two hourse before was as still as the grave. I walked toward the river, shivering with fear. On the way I counted the bodies, more than fifty of them. I climbed down the river bank, and there, crouched in the water, I found the people. During the passage of the fire women had held their screaming children's mouths in the water and had stood mouth deep in it themselves."

Several persons, it is reported, have been found dead in wells in the neighborhood of Sandstone. As was the case at the forest fires in Michigan 22 years ago, the wells were suffocating spots and were a dismal refuge.

Detroit, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from the upper peninsula of Michigan shows that the rainfall last night effectually stopped the forest fires and will save millions of feet of pine, besides crops and out houses. The damage already done, however, is immense, and in many localities a total loss can only be avoided by immediately cutting the timber. There is considerable evidence that many fires were set by men who knew the scorched pine would have to be cut at once, thus giving them work. The fires will also force into the market much pine that was held by non-logging capitalists for the purpose of speculation. It is thought that nearly every foot of standing pine in Ontanagon county is burned, fully 500,000,000 feet.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense Itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tu&w

Smoke Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco. Made only by D. Ritchie & Co., the only organized "Union" Plug Tobacco Factory in Canada.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

The Matches with a Reputation.

8,500,000 made and consumed daily.

TELEGRAPH. TELEPHONE. TIGER. PARLOR.

CHOLERA PATIENT.

Death of an Immigrant Who Arrived at New York on Tuesday.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5.—It is reported that an immigrant passenger suffering from cholera was taken off the west-bound Baltimore & Ohio passenger train at Cumberland, Md., this afternoon. The other passengers were locked up in the car which was run west as far as Shaner station near this city and sidetracked. The unfortunate man, whose name is Waither, died in great agony this evening. He and his fellow passengers arrived at New York yesterday on the Norta German Llyd steamship Elbe, from Bremen. One of the passengers says Waither was attacked with severe pains and vomiting before the vessel reached port but that the ship's surgeon gave him medicine which braced him up sufficiently to pass inspection at New York. The authorities telegraphed the Pittsburgh officials to intercept and quarantine the car. City Health Officer Duke and Dr. Ohr, who has been through an epidemic of cholera, are positive that Waither's was a bona fide case of cholera, but are undecided as to whether sporadic or Asiatic nature. There is great excitement in Cumberland to-night over the discovery.

GERMAN PYTHIANS.

Stiff Fight Expected on the German Question.

Washington City, Sept. 5.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias spent today in the consideration of the new constitution. The German question and the liquor question have not yet been taken up. It is expected that there will be a stiff fight over the proposition to forbid the use of any other language than English in the ritual. The Washington City members of the supreme lodge announced that they will fight the position of the supreme chancellor on the German question, on the ground that when the order was young a bid was made for the support of German citizens, and that it was owing to this nationality that the order grew so rapidly.

TERMINAL CITY NOTES.

Vancouver to Improve the Electric Lighting System.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—The hardwood paving blocks sent from Australia are to be put down, but just where has not been decided.

A by-law to borrow $100,000 for electric light purposes is to be submitted to the ratepayers on October 19th. It has not been decided whether the amount will be used to purchase a plant at present in the city or to build a new one.

The Hudson's Bay company have opened their new warehouse.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my System, with less pain than by all other devices combined. They retain perfect Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 years' success to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.

CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at the Clarence Hotel, Victoria, B. C., under the style or firm name of "Wishart & Meldram" has this day been dissolved and the business will henceforth be carried on as usual by George Gladstone Meldram alone, who will discharge all the liabilities of the late firm and to whom all debts due to the late firm are to be paid.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1894.

JAMES WISHART.
GEORGE GLADSTONE MELDRAM.
aug31-2w

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the Ship Inn Saloon, situate on portion of lot 190, Victoria City, on the east side of Wharf Street in the City of Victoria, to George Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., saloon-keeper.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894.

ROSS J. FERGUSON.
aug1-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Robert Dudgeon of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Telegraph Hotel," situate upon the east side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

P. MCGOLDRICK.

Victoria, B. C., 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquor by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTIETH,
Official Administrator.

Administering the estate of Geo. Fatbrother, deceased, intestate. aug8-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I shall apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Hotel Victoria, Government street, to William Wilson.

P. T. PATTON.

Victoria, B. C., August 9th, 1894.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that by deed dated the 6th day of August, A.D. 1894, and executed by all parties thereto on that date, Arthur James Rowbotham, of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, grocer, assigned all his real and personal property (save as therein mentioned) to Thomas Earle of the said City of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors.

Said deed was executed by the said parties and the trusts undertaken by the said Thomas Earle on the 6th day of August instant.

All persons indebted to the said Arthur James Rowbotham are required to pay such indebtedness forwith to the said trustee, and every person having any claim against the said Arthur James Rowbotham is to send proof of such claim, with full particulars, to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to such claims as may have been sent in.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the trustee on the 21st day of August, 1894, at 2:30 p.m.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1894.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Trustee above named.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of labourers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
Nanaimo, B. C.
jel-tf-d&w

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

HE WAS NOT A RATEPAYER

Not Being Such Editor Scaife Taken to Task for Calling a Public Meeting.

Gathering of Ratepayers Last Night to Discuss Water Was a Lively One.

The Province called a public meeting for last evening to discuss the water question, and for a time A. H. Scaife, the editor, must have wished that he had not. There were nearly 300 ratepayers present, and the resolution submitted was entirely against Elk Lake and therefore on the unpopular side. The city administration, represented by Mayor Teague and Ald. Baker and Dwyer, who did not take kindly to the personal criticisms of the paper took occasion to reply, all in a rather scathing manner. They defended themselves, but did not go into the water question, reserving their information for their own meeting on Saturday night. However the tide of the meeting was turned and the crowd approved the calling of the meeting. The gathering was a large and representative one, and beyond showing an overwhelming majority in favor of Elk Lake little of a practical nature was accomplished. Before the meeting a circular was distributed giving Summerfield's report, Carmichael's report and the following as well:

Medical condemnation—On the 10th of last month the editor of the Province sent out circulars to the medical profession of Victoria asking them for an opinion as to the condition of the Victoria water supply. Eleven replies were received without exception condemning it. The chairman of this meeting is in possession of these certificates. Judicial condemnation—Finally, and most weighty of all, the water supply is condemned by the courts. The supreme court of British Columbia yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 4, in the case of the City of Victoria vs. The Cold Storage Ice Company, 1893, No. 15 1-2 issues. The speaker had been at Esquimalt Water Works, refused the application of the city of Victoria for an injunction to prevent the defendants from using water supplied to other parties, the evidence showing that the Victoria water was "totally unfit for human use."

It was 8:15 o'clock when A. H. Scaife, editor of the Province, proposed that Hon. D. W. Higgins be made chairman. There was a unanimous vote and the speaker of the late house called the meeting to order. He said that he believed that the mayor should preside, but he understood that gentleman had called another similar meeting for Saturday night. He bespoke a fair hearing for all, and said that no doubt the gentlemen who had called the meeting would explain the points touched upon in the circular issued.

After Alexander Wilson had nominated Joshua Davies for secretary, and that gentleman had declined amid laughter, Archer Martin was made secretary. A call for speakers brought Mr. Scaife, editor of the Province, to the platform. Without much of a preliminary nature he emphatically announced that no one connected with the Province had the slightest interest in any water scheme of any kind. What he wanted was pure water for his family, and he had a full house, three of a kind and two pair. (Laughter.) The present water was bad, and being so, was dangerous to health. The speaker then exhibited a number of bottles filled with city water, in which a variety of animalculae disported. He did not know positively that the water came from the city mains, he had been told so and honestly believed. He stated that a by-law proposing a vote of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been put before the people, but he advised them in the strongest terms to carefully consider what they were doing when they voted on the proposition. They had the right to know just what it was proposed to do with the money and what good would be done. He believed they needed fuller information and believed an expert should be employed. If the supply at Elk Lake proved insufficient they should go somewhere else. However, what they wanted was pure water, and he offered the following resolution:

Whereas the Mayor and Council of the city of Victoria have advertised a proposed by-law to be voted on by the ratepayers on the eleventh instant, authorizing the raising by debentures of the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of "extending and improving the supply of water of the water works of the city of Victoria."

And whereas it has been shown to the satisfaction of this meeting that the present supply of water drawn from Beaver and Elk lakes is totally unfit for use and a source of danger to the public health, besides being inadequate to supply public and private demands.

And whereas there is no assurance before the ratepayers that the said sum if voted will insure a constant and ample supply of pure water to a city growing in the future as Victoria has done in the past.

And whereas the said by-law does not lay before the ratepayers any definite scheme for improvement.

Therefore be it Resolved—1. That in the opinion of this meeting the ratepayers cannot at present support the proposed by-law in the absence of scientific and expert assurance that it will effect the desired object of an ample and pure supply of water for Victoria for at least twenty years.

2. That before irrevocably committing themselves to Elk lake it is the duty of the Mayor and Council to ascertain on the best possible expert and scientific advice if there be not other sources of water supply more desirable than the present.

3. That in the meantime the safety of the community demands that pending such inquiries immediate action be taken to cleanse and purify the present filters or substitutes for such, so as to meet temporarily as far as possible the needs of the citizens.

Mr. Lewis said that everybody knew the water to be in a terrible state, but it should not be condemned entirely. There were impurities, but filtration would remove them. He did not believe that they wanted to go to Goldstream for water. (Cheers.) A reference to "meat and drink" being furnished through the mains furnished considerable laughter. He made an appeal for general aid for the mayor and council in carrying their plans out.

In response to a number of calls the mayor came forward. He was received with loud cheering, and opened by characterizing as unjust certain insinuations against the mayor and aldermen in the Province, and intimated that the paper was at work in some interest or other. However he was not going to discuss the matter or furnish any information, as it would be like giving powder to someone to shoot themselves. He had called a meeting for Saturday evening and they proposed to show that the water of Elk Lake was as good as any within a hundred miles from here. (Applause.) They would prove by the best authorities on the continent that the water was good for city purposes. He said there were a lot present who were interested in another direction. He could not understand why this little paper the—the—the—(a voice—The Province). "Oh! yes, the Province," had abused the mayor and council. He had heard that it might have been done to secure advertising. There was no money in it, as he knew the management was above that. He believed in the end the Province would be glad to get a very small hole to crawl through. (Cheers and laughter.)

Ald. Baker was called forward and began by saying he had not planned to make a speech, but the weakness of the whole meeting was surprising to him. Mr. Scaife, who called it, was not a ratepayer. His name did not appear on the records anywhere as owning any land. It was just such people that always caused trouble. The water of Elk Lake was good, as proven by its constant use for twenty years. He had been at the lake and knew just what the condition was, and what it was capable of. It was the policy of certain people to condemn it. These people had fenced in a lake, put a dam and done other work not through any public spirit but for their pockets. Elk Lake had been neglected; the filter beds had been taken apart and there had been no clean-up for six years. He said the abuse heaped on the council by certain papers was shameful. It was the same every year, and was a disgrace to the city. No such thing was to be seen in Vancouver or New Westminster. Elk Lake had been treated like the council. The Victoria & Sidney railway took its whole water supply from a spring near Elk Lake and there were many such springs in and around the lake. With all that was wasted and all that was drawn off this summer the lake had only fallen 15 1-2 inches. The speaker had been at Goldstream in June and the outside supply at that time could be boiled with a quart can. Here the speaker dramatically poured out a glass of Elk Lake water and drank it with gusto, the incident amusing the crowd immensely. He continued and charged the engineer and caretaker with neglect. He promised that the money asked for if voted would be properly and advantageously spent. He closed by saying that he would speak at greater length on Saturday night. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jamieson said he understood the meeting was called to consider the question of securing a proper water supply, not to defend the mayor and council. No one could say the water was good, and there had been serious neglect. He asserted that the Province had a perfect right to do what it did, for the water was not fit for a hog to drink, and if they continued to use it there was danger of all manner of epidemics. He was in favor of naming a citizen's committee.

Alexander Wilson was called for from all parts of the house, and finally came forward. He said he knew when Mr. Scaife produced the bottles he was green and a new-comer here. (Laughter.) If he had been here years ago when the old pioneers came—and there were few coming now (laughter)—he would have known better. The old pioneers on their long walk to Cariboo often got parasites on them, sometimes called lice, but that did not signify that they remained on them. Some of the old miners were rich now and drove their carriages (laughter). There were certain weeds growing in the lake, and they with other things that had been neglected rendered the water impure, but any old woman could rectify that by taking a couple of flower pots, some sponges, a little gravel and some charcoal and making a filter. Anyone could thus get good water, and it was Elk Lake water too. It was simply a matter of filtration. There had been too much said in condemnation of the water, but he could see good in what the Province was doing. He intimated, however, that it was a sort of advertising scheme on the part of the "young one" which with the two old papers found it hard to attract the public eye. He believed the water was as good as much used in old "Hingland." (Laughter.) He said it was an easy matter to blame this council and past councils, but sufficient money had never been voted to properly equip the water works. He did not believe the caretaker to be to blame, and was opposed to the resolution as it would forestall the council in the vote, and what could they do without money. He denied that much disease existed and said many of the cases of typhoid fever in Jubilee hospital were from the Mainland. He characterized as paltry a lot of the tricks done to injure the Elk Lake water. He said the average depth of Beaver lake was from eight to twelve feet, and of Elk lake, from 30 to 60 feet. There was a square mile of water, and who could doubt the sufficiency of the supply? He had drunk the water for 19 years, and weighed 200 pounds. The speaker took a glass of water from the table and amid the greatest applause proposed the health of Mr. Scaife. He closed by advising the crowd to drink the water always and leave whiskey alone. (Cheers and laughter.)

George A. Campbell asked Mr. Wilson if he advised people to drink Elk Lake water. After considerable sparring Mr. Wilson said he had not said so. Mr. Campbell wanted to know if the children in the schools were protected. The speaker said that one of the aldermen had said the council were not to blame, and at the same time said there had been no clean-up for six years. Now, if the council were not to blame, who was? He moved that water that will be considered pure by the medical health officer be provided for the city schools. Alex. Wilson said that there was a fine large filter at the central school and filters were to be ordered for all the schools. Mr. Campbell changed his motion to read "that the health officer examine the present water supply of the schools," but there was no seconder.

W. E. Losee said the vital question was that of supply, and as he computed it, taking an average depth of four feet for the entire area of the lakes, they had eight hundred million gallons. That would give eight hundred days' supply, so they could get along for two years without any rain. Not expecting to speak, he had brought no data, but would be prepared for the meeting on Saturday night.

George Powell (merchant) said that when the smallpox broke out here a few years ago it was too largely advertised. On the Sound it was concealed, but here it was heralded to the world. The water evil could be remedied without so much trouble. The council had already voted $2500, and had asked for $150,000 to make permanent improvements. The aldermen seemed alive to the situation, and had already moved actively in the matter and should not be condemned. He suggested a novel scheme for cleaning up Beaver Lake. It was to dam up Elk Lake, and then drain off Beaver lake. After it was drained the debris could be burned and the filter beds put in. He closed by moving an adjournment until Saturday night, and there were several seconds.

Ald. Dwyer came forward when called for, but said he did not intend to speak fully until Saturday evening. The mayor and the council had the question in their hands before the Province took it up. He objected to Mr. Scaife saying "we" when talking of the ratepayers. Mr. Scaife was not a ratepayer and would not vote on the matter. He wanted to say that the council planned certain permanent improvements and there was to be no patchwork. He closed by promising full information on Saturday night.

Canon Beanlands came to the defence of Mr. Scaife, and was very pleasantly received. In fact he in a way opened the Province "innings." He said there certainly was justification for the meeting, and the very fact that they met had called another fully justified it. Two speakers had cast in Mr. Scaife's teeth the imputation that he was not a ratepayer, but he believed he was a "water-payer." (Laughter.) He had a right to the best when he paid for it, but here he had to take the water and was forced to pay for it. (Cheers and cries of hear, hear.)

Ex-Ald. Bragg argued that the meeting should be adjourned until Saturday evening.

Mr. Scaife again took the platform and said that after the roasting he had received he was astonished at his own temerity in addressing the meeting again. He seemed to have forgotten the name of the paper. Well, it was the Province, he was its editor and he had called the meeting. There had been some insinuations about his not being a ratepayer, and he could only say that he had paid everything asked of him, including water rates, and he did that under protest. He thanked Alexander Wilson for the incident about the moss-backs and said it was Victoria's, not "Hingland's" water supply they were considering. Ald. Baker had said they did not see such abuse in Vancouver and elsewhere, but did it occur to anyone that perhaps they have good water in Vancouver? (Applause.) He asserted that nothing had been heard about the water until a certain day in June, when the Province, the name of which the mayor forgot, took it up. He announced himself as absolutely independent and in a vehement manner assured his hearers that anything deserving public censure should get it in the paper—the name of which the mayor did not know. (Loud cheering.)

Ald. Wilson disclaimed any complaint against the Province, which did simply what was right and its duty. He said the paper was spending money here, was doing good and should be encouraged. He pointed out the great difficulty encountered in getting reliable information on water matters and closed by promising a speech on Saturday night.

Noah Shakespeare said that the matter of filtration was an important one, and years ago, when they had proper filtration they had no trouble. The trouble was that years ago they did not have money enough. He was not in favor of an expert, for the city had experience with experts and he wanted no more. He was for a good practical man, and believed if Thomas Preece had been kept in charge and his advice followed they would have had no trouble. However, the mayor and council had the matter in hand. He disagreed with them in the amount of the watershed which it was proposed to purchase. He believed 30 feet enough, and urged that there be a general clean-up at once. He advised that nothing be decided until the city administration gave the fullest information.

C. Steers said he was sure the Province had first taken the matter up and he believed it had done a good thing. He proposed a vote of thanks. Howard Chapman seconded it, with the request that Mr. Scaife withdraw his resolution, which as he saw it would only hinder the aldermen in their work. He also added some words of praise for the Province. Mr. Scaife withdrew the resolution and the vote of thanks was unanimous. The chairman was thanked and the meeting adjourned.

SENATOR STEWART'S TROUBLE.

Mrs. Glasscock Tells of Her Intimacy With the Senator.

Washington City, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Carrie Brady Glasscock, the defendant in the divorce suit in which Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is co-respondent, has written a statement of her case for the Raleigh News and Observer. She gives in detail the story of her alleged relations with the Nevada senator, beginning with her office-seeking attempts in Washington City, and of the senator's promising her a place and loaning her money when the position had not been obtained. Her statement, after narrating the senator's absence from the city, then goes on as follows:

"He (Senator Stewart) was very cordial and friendly, even fatherly toward me. His venerable face prevented his demonstrations of affections from being offensive as they otherwise would have been. He seated me on his sofa and inquired after my health. As I was still affected with malaria, he said he had a sure remedy which he took himself. He made up a dose in a glass and gave it to me to drink. It put me to sleep. When I came to myself I found that he had taken advantage of me. I accused him of the crime and started to leave his office. He pleaded to me not to make a scene; that he had a family at home that he had been unfortunate enough to win the affections of; that he had never felt such an attachment for me; that he had obliged me so long, had worked so hard to get me a position, had given me money when my family was sick and I was in great distress; that I ought not to do him the great injury of exposure. He assured me he had certain and immediate prospects of securing a permanent position for me for a large salary, which would place me and my children in comfort and beyond all want in the future. His promises and flattery finally overcame my indignation, and I consented to accept the permanent position he was soon to have ready for me. When I called again to receive the appointment it was not ready, but his promises and flattery were. He had now acquired power over me. As I had not exposed him he could not expose me; beside, I owed him money, which I could not pay. He persuaded me to submit to him. I was now at his mercy and he could command me as he pleased."

Then follow details of money paid, promises to obtain the position and frequent calls at the senator's office.

"One of his bank checks," says Mrs. Glasscock, "which was found in my pocket by my husband, aroused his suspicions and then he followed me when I went out and had others follow me. He met me soon afterward coming out of the senator's room. He created a stormy scene with me, and I realized the great shadows into which I had been led and life was no longer worth living; but for my children, I think I would have drowned myself."

Mrs. Glasscock then narrates the bringing of the suit for divorce by her husband, and her fruitless appeals to Senator Stewart for relief for herself and family. She says the story was sent for her to the News and Observer by Frank Daniels, chief clerk of the interior department, who is part owner of the paper.

To a reporter of the Washington City Evening Star she reiterated to-day the statement made in the Raleigh paper, saying her husband had been going down hill through drink, and added: "Senator Stewart's secretary could verify what I have said, if he would tell the truth. He entered the office one day and found us in a compromising situation, but of course his mouth is sealed. Stewart's money has bought everything in sight.'

Mrs. Glasscock denied that she had been living with her husband since he applied for a divorce, as Senator Stewart charged in a recent statement in which he accused Mr. Glasscock of conspiracy to blackmail him, and said he had obtained proofs of their having lived together since the suit for divorce was begun and would produce them. The senator's secretary could not be seen to-day, as he was absent on a vacation.

Senator Stewart was seen concerning the statements of Mrs. Glasscock, but beyond reiterating the charge that the husband and wife were trying to extort money from him he would say nothing. The case, he said, is in court, and he would make no further statement before coming to trial.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which are recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity, and efficacy are so well established as to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all others.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Good cigars are now high priced, because of high tariff laws.

MASTIFF PLUG CUT is making pipe-smoking popular because it gives more for the money.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Simpson, Strickland & Co
DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders
KINGDON TRADE MARK
SOLE MAKERS OF
Kingdon's Patent Machinery,
—FOR—
STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE
First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.
Write for catalogue and price list.

Trafalgar Institute.
(Affiliated to McGill University.)
No. 83 Simpson Street, Montreal.
—FOR THE—
Higher Education of Young Women
With preparatory department for girls between 10 and 14.
President, Rev. James Barclay, D.D.
Vice-President, Mr. A. T. Drummond.
Principal, Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.
The Institute will re-open with an efficient staff of twelve resident and visiting teachers, on
Tuesday, 11th September 1894.
The Institute buildings are situated on the mountain side overlooking the City. The spacious grounds are attractively laid out and the surroundings are not only beautiful but very healthful.
For copy of Prospectus and other information apply to the principal, at the Institute, or to
J. F. Kidd, Secretary, 22 St. John St., Montreal.

BY-LAW.

A By-Law to enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to raise the sum of $150,000 for Water Works Purposes.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise a sum of money for extending and improving the supply of water of the water works of the city of Victoria to the inhabitants thereof, and for that purpose to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said city the sum of $150,000.

And whereas it will require the sum of $7734 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest.

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1894, is $15,559,370.00

And whereas it will require an annual rate of one-half of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest:

And whereas this by-law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

Be it therefore enacted that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $150,000 currency (or sterling money at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling), and to cause all sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation, for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of $150,000 either in currency or sterling money at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall bear date the 1st day of October, 1894, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent, per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures and coupons.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency, there shall be raised annually the sum of $6,750, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $985.

Sec. 7. The said annual sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned shall be raised and levied in each year by a rate sufficient therefor on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the Municipality of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures, and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

Sec. 9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for by the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the 1st day of October 1894.

Sec. 10. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Water Works Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of August, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant St., for the North Ward; at Burnes building Bastion Square, for Central ward; and at the building known as No. 27 Government St (east side), for South ward, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 28th, 1894.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 193 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Oakholm Bay Road, or Mrs. Fitzherbert, Gorge Road.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

MUSICAL.

MISS A. FOX has resumed music teaching at 36 Mason street.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jameson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Dickson & Mann, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

P. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. This Hall of the above society in Milligan Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5935, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. R. A. BROWN, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

REDUCED RATES!

Teeth Extracted - - - 50 cts
Children's Teeth - - - 25 cts
Plates - - - - - - - - $15 00

Also Fillings at Rates to Suit the Times.

A. A. HUMBER, D.D.S. Graduate Philadelphia Dental College. OFFICE: 93 1-2 Douglas Street, next to Oddfellows' Hall. aug18-tf

Surprising Reduction in Dentistry Charges.

What is the use of paying $15 for a rubber plate when you can get a gold one for a few dollars more.

We will for one month from this date make a reduction of 50 per cent in gold plates. This is simply to introduce a genuine 20k gold plate to the people of Victoria.

This plate will last a lifetime and will never require repairing. People will wonder how we can do it, and probably think that inferior workmanship will be done, but we wish to dissuade you of any such notion. Our idea is to make a plate to please the public and get them to try us; consequently we must give an inducement. We will not make any money on these plates, but will feel assured that every plate we make will bring us others. Remember the price will remain as stated for one month only from September 1st to October 1st.

Dr. Findley has charge of this branch and his ability as a mechanical dentist is too well-known to need further mention.

DRS. FINDLEY & BAKER. OFFICE: 86 1-2 Government street, next to Bank of Montreal.

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process), Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER. All communications to be addressed to A. Vernon Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C. All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. jy21

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Apply 22 Caledonia avenue.

WANTED—A young girl to wait on table and assist at housework. Apply 81 1-2 Yates street. s5-1t

HELP WANTED on custom tailoring at 46 Yates street; steady work to good hand. s5-2t

WANTED—Girl to do general housework, to go up country. Apply 23 Henry street, Rock Bay, this week. sep4-3t

WANTED—A general servant at once in small family. Apply 59 Government St. s1-tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A good sound horse, true and gentle; suitable for light work; price $15. Apply C. Jones, Times office.

FOR SALE—Nine shares in the Victoria Tramway Co. at $5 per share; one share in the Board of Trade Building Association for $75. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—200 acres near Alberni Townsite reduced to $1,000, payable $300 cash and balance for 3 or 4 years at 7 per cent. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

FOR SALE—The formulas for well known proprietory medicines, favorably known in the north-west of the United States and in the east, the rights to manufacture and sell in British America; none but responsible parties need answer. Address H. F. Smith, 739 R.R. Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A. a17-1m

TO LET.

TO LET—Three miles from postoffice, six acres, new house, barn, driving shed, chicken house, about 130 fruit trees, small fruit; land in high state of cultivation; rent $15 per month. Apply to 89 Fort street. sep4-6t-eod

NICELY SITUATED and well furnished house to let. Address P.O. box 595, city. aug 24

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

BOARD AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With or without board; large front room with fireplace; desirable location. Apply No. 6 Douglas street.

MISCELLANEOUS

TWO LOTS WANTED—To purchase, in the vicinity of Beacon Hill Park, or in some position affording a view of the straits; give location and lowest price for cash. Address "Builder," Times office. s5

WANTED—Tenant or buyer for a well-built house of 8 rooms, built 1893, with every convenience; size of lot 80x150; good kitchen, garden, stables, etc.; boat landing on Gorge arm; will be decorated to suit tenant; five minutes' walk from tram line or 20 minutes' walk from postoffice; adjoins property of J. Dunsmuir, Esq.; adjoining two lots to rent with the above or to be sold cheap. Nearly half acre on Gorge arm, 60 ft. frontage on water; beautiful view; no reasonable offer refused for any of the above properties. Apply W. S. Smith, Sunnyside Ave., Craigflower Rd., Victoria West. aug14-3w

FOR THE FALL—Tailor-made gowns, coats, cloaks; newest styles; moderate rates. 98 Yates street, over Cochrane & Munn's. aug23-1mo

LADIES INVESTIGATE De Lamonton Cutting School. Perfect system with or without seams easily learned. Lessons Free. Agents wanted. Room 73 Five Sisters Block. aug18-1mo

A GOLD MINE in this adv. for you. Send at once. Your name neatly printed on 12 lovely cards (hidden name), 1 package comic acquaintance cards, dictionary of dreams, songs, recipes and sheet of scraps for 15 cents. Salem Card Co., Yarmouth, N. S. j28-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS C. G. FOX Re-opened her school August 13th.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fel3 s,m,t&w 1y

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

The Daily Times.

A QUESTION OF RATES.

The Winnipeg Commercial finds that Manitoba products are meeting with formidable competition in the British Columbia markets. Not only from the nearer Northwest and from the adjacent states of the union are larger portions of our outside supplies drawn, but Australia is coming in with increasing competition. On this point the Commercial says: "As stated, more recently competition has been felt from Australian products in coast markets. Australian butter has been sold in British Columbia, and considerable Australian mutton is also handled there, the mutton being brought in in refrigerator compartments in the steamships. The competition from Australian mutton has been a severe blow to sheep raising in the prairie country this year. Even with the duty on mutton, the Australians are able to sell the mutton very low in Victoria and Vancouver. A considerable sheep ranching industry has grown up in the territories in late years, the ranchers finding a profitable market in the coast cities and Winnipeg. The Australian competition has so reduced prices that the ranchers claim there is no profit in shipping sheep to the coast, and they have forced their sheep upon the Winnipeg market, with the result that there has been an over supply here, and a great reduction in prices in the Winnipeg market also. Sheep have consequently shrunk heavily in value all over the country, and we hear that one of the largest and probably the most successful sheep rancher in the territories is going out of the business entirely in consequence of this change in the situation. This is one respect in which increased trade with Australia has not been beneficial to an important interest in Manitoba and the territories. The reduction in the duty on mutton to encourage trade with Australia has therefore been a bad thing for our sheep raising interest. If the duty on mutton were entirely removed it would be out of the question to ship sheep from this side of the mountains to the coast." British Columbia protectionists were among those who agitated for a lower duty in order to encourage trade in Australian mutton, though possibly it would have troubled them to reconcile their action in this matter with their protectionist tenets. Gentlemen of their belief, however, have the advantage of being able to ignore logic. In the meantime we may respectfully remind the Commercial that Manitoba's greatest obstacle in reaching the British Columbia market is the enormous freight charge levied by the C. P. R. So long as that road persists in killing off traffic as at present so long will prairie products find formidable competition from those which meet comparatively light transportation charges. The British Columbia interior is "cinched" in precisely the same way by the "great national highwayman." British Columbians on the coast would prefer to buy from Manitobans and Northwesters so long as they cannot obtain from their fellow-provincials sufficient for their wants, but their patriotism hardly extends so far as to make them willing victims of railway rapacity. And all of us hope that some day soon the need of importing natural products that could be easily raised within the province will cease.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The conviction of Mr. Paisley, collector of votes for Chilliwack and the fine of $50 imposed on him should convey a warning to all collectors who may be tempted to neglect their duty to attend to party interests. At the same time [illegible] in a small degree of light upon the methods pursued by the government side at the late election. No one knows how many names were irregularly placed on the list, or how many voted who were not entitled to the franchise. Strangely enough, the charge is made in both the East Lillooet and East Yale election petitions that the election officials did not properly attend to their duties, and Premier Davie is well known to be the mainspring, as it were, of both petitions.

The fact that a number of third class post office clerks and carriers were compelled to wait upon one of the city representatives to protest against the treatment received from the government in respect to the "allowance" for extra cost of living in British Columbia, which has been withheld from them for several months, is a striking illustration of the indifference of the government to public opinion and to the recommendations of its faithful supporters, Messrs. Earle and Prior.

COUNT OF PARIS WEAKER.

Prince Marie to Claim the French Throne When the Count of Paris Dies.

British Trades Congress Opposed to Importation of Alien Labor.

London, Sept. 6.—The trades congress to-day passed a resolution in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the punishment of employers for importing labor in localities where the existing supply is sufficient.

The steamer Concordia from Montreal is still aground. It is doubtful if she can be floated for some time.

Ex-Premier Stambuloff on leaving the court at Sofia yesterday, after being released on bail on a charge of libelling Prince Ferdinand, was stoned by an angry mob. One man struck Stambuloff with a club, causing slight injury. Soldiers dispersed the mob and rescued him.

The Count of Paris is growing weaker.

Augusta Webster, the novelist and poet is dead.

It is reported that England and Turkey are negotiating for the exchange of Cyprus for Crete.

The pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter to the people of the United States [illegible] acy of the apostolic delegate in church matters in the United States, with the simple right to appeal to the pope. The scholastic question will not be touched on.

The men picked up in an open boat by the steamer Ohio belonged to the French fishing boat La Marie. Other members of the crew were saved.

Emigration returns for the month of August show the number to have sailed for Canada to be 3249.

In a speech in Liverpool this evening the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain reviewed the recent record of the government. The ministry has, he said, been compelled by the Irish taskmasters to devote the whole time of the house of commons to Irish affairs. Foreign affairs had been crowded out and the gravest interests of the empire have been overlooked. British diplomacy has been defeated in Siam and had been shamed and humiliated in the Congo region. The politics of the country would be confused and unsettled until the government would accept the challenge of the lords to appeal to the country for its verdict on their rejection of the Home Rule and Evicted Tenants bills.

Paris, Sept. 5—Le Temps says that Prince Francois Marie, of Bourbon, has prepared a manifesto, to be issued after the Count of Paris dies, claiming for himself the heritage of the throne of France. The manifest is now in the hands of Prince Valoi, the Prince's representative in France. The Prince will take the title of Duc d'Ajou.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44.

Scrofulous humors and all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ANOTHER CRONIN CASE.

Doctor Conklin Enticed From His Home and Probably Foully Murdered.

He Was the Principal Witness for the Prosecution in a Murder Case.

Cassapolis, Mich., Sept. 6.—This place has a mystery which promises to rival in public interest, many think, the famous Cronin case. Dr. W. A. Conklin, prominent in his profession and conspicuous in the affairs of his home city, has disappeared, and the evidence of the police links his disappearance with a conspiracy to murder him and forever seal his lips against giving testimony in a murder case, where the story told by Conklin would have hastened a prisoner on the road to the gallows. Dr. Conklin was the victim of this conspiracy, it is thought. It was late on Monday night, when a sharp pull at the bell brought the physician to the door. He opened it, and saw by the flickering rays of the street lamp that his caller was a man whom he had not met before. The call was to the home of a well known farmer five miles north of the city. Giving his caller the assurance that he would come at once, Dr. Conklin shut the door, and going to his bedroom hastily dressed and went out to hitch his horse for the drive. He was quickly speeding away, but no sooner had the rumbling sound of his buggy wheels been succeeded by silence than Mrs. Conkling was aroused by the passing of other horses driven at breakneck speed. She ran to the window, and peering into the darkness was just in time to see two men disappear around a turn in the road. With no thought of linking this circumstance with the absence of her husband, she went back to bed. When the doctor failed to return at seven in the morning she confided her fears to her neighbors, and they informed the authorities, who without delay took steps to allay if possible the wife's fears for the safety of her husband. Searching parties at once set out in the direction taken by Dr. Conklin, and the first result was the discovery that at the farm house where the physician had been directed to call there was no person ill. This at once caused the circumstances of the two men following in the rear of the physician to be associated with the mystery of his disappearance. The news of Dr. Conklin's absence spread far and wide, and it was soon recalled that for the last week two strangers had been lurking around the town and it came next to light that at an early hour on Tuesday two men, driving the same team, had been seen on the bank of Stone lake, about three miles from the city and in the direction taken by the doctor. The lake was dragged from one end to the other, but without result, and dispatches were sent to a brother in Manchester, Mich., which brought him to the scene, and it was from his lips that a strange story was told and a motive for the suspected crime was suggested. Dr. Conklin was the leading witness in a murder case to be tried in the eastern part of the state. His testimony was sufficient to brand the prisoner a murderer, and with the latter's life hanging in the balance a conspiracy might have been planned to thwart justice by another murder. A large reward will be paid for facts which will unravel the mystery or result in restoring the doctor to the people of Cassapolis and to his family, whose grief is pitiable.

CONSUL-GENERAL MISSING.

General Lassus, of Bolivia, Disappears from New York.

New York, Sept. 6.—General Emilio Lassus, consul-general of Bolivia in this city, has been missing since Aug. 30. Besides his commission he brought with him a concession from his government which gave him authority to negotiate for funds with which to construct a railway from the borders of Peru to Lapaze, the capital of Bolivia. Everything seemed to run smoothly until about a week ago, when it was found that General Lassus had left the city and transferred the business of the consulate to Alex. Santos, a commission merchant. In an interview Mr. Santos said yesterday: "Since Mr. Lassus has gone, I have received many letters and visits from creditors of his and also one from a deputy sheriff, who wishes to serve on him some papers in regard to a debt." It is believed that General Lassus left for Panama on either the Columbia of the Pacific Mail line or the Advance of the Colombian line, both of which sailed Aug. 29. It is not known where General Lassus boarded and the only creditor who could be found yesterday was a furniture company which sold him on the installment plan a $35 carpet for his office.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Conservatives of Bothwell selected J. W. Sharp, president of the association, to represent the party in the next election.

Sir Oliver Mowat is confined to his house from the effects of a cold contracted in attending the funeral of Hon. Mr. Fraser.

Two attempts have been made to burn the Methodist church of Mooretown. The flames were discovered and subdued before any damage was done.

Capt. Jos. J. Molson, son of the late Hon. John Molson, died at the general hospital in Montreal. He was formerly a captain of the Hundredth regiment.

Calas Sanders, an old colored man who had lived in London for many years, died recently. It is believed he was nearly 100 years old. He was born a slave but escaped to this country very early.

The Minnesota forest fires have spread to the Canadian side, and are burning the Rainy River district. Mrs. Gamsby and four children were burned to death.

Albert T. H. Roberts, for many years paymaster-in-chief of the royal navy, subsequently an officer on board her majesty's private yacht Victoria and Albert, died in Toronto, aged 70.

Judge MacLeod, of the Northwest Supreme court, one of the pioneers of Manitoba and the Northwest, died at Calgary. He was the first commissioner of the Northwest mounted police.

Captain and quartermaster W. Smith, late of the 23rd Fusiliers, who was present at the battles of Alma, Inkerman and Sebastapool, is dead. He had lived in Toronto for a number of years.

The Conservatives of Cardwell have nominated W. B. Willoughby, of Toronto for the house of commons to succeed R. S. White, of Montreal. It is understood the Liberals will not nominate a candidate. There is a McCarthy man in the field.

Since last harvest the output of binder twine at the Central Prison, Toronto, has amounted to one and a half million pounds. The last of the output consisting of thirty tons has been purchased by the Massey-Harris Co. for shipment to Australia.

The projectors of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. ask Hamilton for a bonus of $275,000 and have offered to pay the expenses of submitting the bonus by-law to the electors. They promise if the bonus is voted the line to Brantford will be completed before the end of the year.

The marriage is announced of John Kidd, of Orangeville, aged 95, to Miss Robbins, of Toronto Junction, aged 16. Two years ago Kidd, in anticipation of his death, spent $8,000 for a vault in a cemetery and for further conveniences, even to the selection of a coffin. He is said to be worth $30,000.

At the assembly of the Sovereign Grand Priory of Knight Templars of Canada, it was decided that the next annual meeting shall be held at St. John, N.B. Edmund E. Sheppard, of Toronto, was re-elected grand master; Albert Vanettan, Winnipeg, and Alex. R. Milne, Victoria, B. C., were elected provincial priors.

The Montreal police have been notified of a pitched battle that took place between sailors of Runnymede, the French bark, and a gang of roughs. The row was started by one of the sailors being struck down with an iron crow-bar. A complaint has been made to the French vice-consul of the manner in which French sailors are frequently treated.

Reports went out from Battleford that an uprising of the Santeaux Indians was threatening. The reports prove to be without foundation, having been circulated by a squaw who was mentally unbalanced. Mr. Reed, deputy superintendent-general, stated at Ottawa that according to departmental advices, nothing of a serious nature had occurred, nor was anticipated. Apparently some of the Crees tried a game of bluff on parties who were cutting hay lands on which the Indians set up a claim and tried to levy blackmail in the shape of ammunition, but they did not resort to violence, [illegible] camped.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and over work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Chapped Hands, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B. C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote. J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

"CORONAS," $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large
"CRAYON," $1.00.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Oil stoves at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The Interstate Fair commissioners have decided to keep the fair open on Sunday.

—Nelson Island granite is being used in the construction of the Port Orchard dry dock.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44.

—We are selling some odd curtains, etc., and the funny part of them is the price. Weiler Bros.

—Four drunks faced the police magistrate this morning and were dealt with in the usual manner.

—The election of James A. Wilkes as chief of the police of Port Townsend has been confirmed by the council.

—Your child needs healthful exercise. We have skipping ropes and dumb bells. Wieler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

—Architect Tiarks is calling for tenders for the erection of residences at Saanich and on Prince street, James Bay.

—In all probability the United States steamer Adams will go to the boneyard at Mare Island upon her return from Behring Sea.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—The "Local Union" held its regular monthly meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last night. The matter of holding a social in the rooms in the near future was discussed.

—Court Emery, No. 371, C. O.F., will meet this evening when the report of A. Sutherland, district high court representative, on the condition of the different branches of the order in the province will be read.

—The interment of the late Andrew Booth took place yesterday. Services were conducted at the R. E. Church by Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. Clement King. The pallbearers were: F. Alexander, G. Stevens, W. Estes, E. Harrison and H. Carter.

—In August 1626 books were loaned from the free library, 744 of the borrowers being ladies and 882 gentlemen. The highest day's issue for the month was 138, the average being 60 a day. Twenty-four is the total of new members, ten ladies and fourteen gentlemen.

—The head pupils for August in the South ward school were: Grade 1, Stella Henrietta Meyer; grade 2, Charles Ewen Leighton; grade 3, Margaret Katherine Peden; grade 4, Edith Butler; grade 5, Lilian Grace Shears; grade 6, Elsie Grant Giffin; grade 7, Wilfred Goddard; grade 8, Charles Marks.

—A horse attached to one of Robert Porter's butcher carts ran away on Government street at noon, and after making its way through the network of vehicles, collided with car No. 2 of the Douglas street line. The front of the car was damaged, the horse was thrown and dinners for several families were scattered in the mud, but beyond this no damage was done.

—A party of surveyors under A. S Going, C. E., are at work north of Comox, it is presumed in the interests of R. Dunsmuir & Sons, and the opinion prevails in that vicinity that the E. & N. railway will be extended to Seymour Narrows in the not distant future. In the event of the building of the Canada Western Railway the two companies will play a stern game of checkers on the Island between Nanaimo and Seymour Narrows. The idea in view in the present move is a guess.

—D. D. Mann and J. T. Holt, Montreal capitalists, are in the city. They leave in the morning for Cariboo to look into mining properties with the view of purchasing and working them. They were joined here by Ross E. Brown and H. A. Brigham, mining experts, who will accompany them to Cariboo. The party after visiting the mines will come back to Victoria before returning east. Victoria parties are interested in the mines for which Messrs. Mann and Holt are negotiating. It was stated in Winnipeg papers that they were also interested in the Ashcroft & Cariboo railway, which they, however, deny. Mann and Holt built portions of the C. P. R.

—Mrs. Droscowitz, a Polish Jewess, who has had no end of trouble with the police during her residence in the city, appeared in the police court this morning to answer to the charge of cruelty to animals. Several days ago a horse that she and her son were driving fell from sheer exhaustion. The principal witness this morning was Dr. Tolmie, V. S., who testified that the horse was too old to be worked and that its teeth, the few that were left, were bad, preventing it from masticating its food. Mrs. Droscowitz was called to the stand and she caused much amusement. She promised to have the horse's teeth filed and was going to do all kinds of things for it. The magistrate made her promise not to drive the horse again and ordered her to pay the costs of the court.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Preparing for the Visit of Mr. Laurier and Party.

Nanaimo, Sept. 6.—The city council has rejected the proposition of the water works company to bonus them $5000 towards the expense of making their property more efficient. The citizens so far are in favor of purchasing the present works, or failing that, to erect and maintain a water works of their own. A by-law for either purpose would receive the immediate sanction of the ratepayers.

The secretary of the Reform club received a telegram from J. Sutherland, Esq., M. P., stating that Mr. Laurier and party will arrive in this city on Wednesday next. It is also intimated that Mr. Laurier will only deliver one speech during the day, so that the afternoon meeting will probably be addressed by other members of the party. The city council will present the distinguished visitor with an address of an entirely non-political character.

The citizens will hail with delight the completion of the electric light works, so that the citizens may enjoy a good light on the streets during the present dark nights. Mr. J. Hunter is hastening matters so that there will be no farther delay.

The Reform club has made every preparation to make the smoking concert on Saturday night, preparatory to the visit of the Laurier party, a success. All Liberals not members of the club are tendered an invitation to be present.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Applications Heard in the Chamber Court To-day.

The following applications were disposed of in chamber court this morning, Mr. Justice Drake presiding:

Assignee of Estate of Green, Worlock & Co. v. Nicholles & Renouf.—Application of plaintiff for leave to sign final judgment under order xiv. Order made that defendants be allowed to defend upon payment of amount claimed into court within one week. P. A. E. Irving for applicants, C. E. White (E. & T.) for defendants.

Re Execution Act, Gilmore v. Gilmore.—Application of John A. Gilmore for payment of three months' wages under execution act. Summons dismissed with costs. J. A. Aikman (of D., J. & K.), for applicant. Unopposed.

McLean v. Inland Construction & Development Co., limited.—Application of defendant that plaintiff furnish further security. Summons dismissed with costs.

Wheaton, Breon & Co. v. Allice & Ault.—Application of plaintiff to sign final judgment under order xiv. Summons dismissed with costs. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff and G. A. Morphy for defendants.

McLaughlin and anor. v. Brandon and anor.—Application for commission to issue to take evidence of plaintiff at Guelph, Ont. Order made. P. A. E. Irving for plaintiffs and L. Crease for defendants.

Inter-State Fair.

For the Inter-State Fair at Tacoma, the steamer City of Kingston has made a round trip rate of $5.70, including two admissions to the fair.

Tickets on sale every Tuesday and Friday, from August 14th to October 30th inclusive, with final limit of twenty days from date of sale.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent N. P. R. R. Co.

Eastern Oysters.

Celebrated Eagle Oysters, fresh every steamer, now in stock. Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Listers Silk Plush

50 cents per yard at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street. Bankrupt stock.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44.

PERSONAL.

W. T. Macpherson, of Winnipeg, is in the city.

A. H. B. Macgowan, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Capt. J. B. Libby, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

D. M. Eberts, M.P.P., is at Harrison Hot Springs.

Phillip F. Kelly returned to Seattle yesterday morning.

F. W. and Miss Mayo, of Macpherson, are at the Oriental.

Dr. Whitney, U. S. N., returned to Port Townsend last evening.

A. Aspland returned from Port Townsend on the Rosalie this morning.

Capt. Ned Clements, pilot of the City of Kingston, is taking a short lay off.

N. S. Hoffar, G. L. Betts and William Tierney, of Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

Dr. I. W. Powell has gone to Harrison Hot Springs hoping to benefit his rheumatism.

D. D. Mann and J. T. Holt, of Montreal, railroad contractors, are registered at the Driard.

Maurice Salmon passed through the city last night on his way from Seattle to San Francisco.

Ross E. Brown and H. A. Brigham, of San Francisco, are among the guests at the Driard.

R. P. Rithet left San Francisco yesterday for Montreal. He will be back in Victoria about October 1st.

F. W. Vincent, assistant manager of the C. P. N. Co, and Mrs Vincent leave for San Francisco by the next steamer.

Marine.

The Northern Pacific steamship Sikh is expected here from the Orient to-morrow.

The work of repairing H. M. S. Satellite is being hurried forward.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Object to Physiology and Geography Being Taught in the Schools.

Burlington, Iowa, Sept. 6.—The Christian Scientists of this city have petitioned the school board to excuse their children from attending school during the home when physiology is being taught. The petition declares that there is no material body and object to having their children taught to believe there is anything so much in evidence as stomach and liver. It objects also to geography on the score that it recognizes a material body. The petition was refused.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

THE TURF.

SURPRISED THE TALENT.

New York, Sept. 5.—Yesterday at Fleetwood Park the first race on the card furnished the sensation of the meeting, thus far, and its outcome was one of the biggest surprises of the grand circuit of 1894. Oro Wilkes, the California colt that took a record of 2:11 at Terra Haute a fortnight ago, was the favorite before the start, selling for $100 against $15 for Miss Lida, and $5 for the field in the auction pools. When Miss Lida won the opening heat in 2:13 3-4, with Oro Wilkes away in the rear, the odds remained almost unchanged, Goldsmith having made no effort with the favorite, and Oro sold $100 against $40 for the field.

The crisis came in the second heat when Goldsmith made his drive for the lead just beyond the half mile pole. Oro momentarily went to the front, but Miss Lida came again near the three-quarters, and in spite of one of Goldsmith's most artistic drives, the western mare forged ahead in the home stretch, beat the black colt out by more than one length.

There was a rush to hedge by the players who had backed Oro Wilkes heavily at the start, and before the third heat Miss Lida sold for $100 against $30 for the field. She was apparently a sure winner, but at this stage of the game Fanny Wilcox came up from the rear rank and with a grand burst of speed, snatched the lead at the outset and held it all the way to the wire, winning in 2:13, a new record for the Connecticut mare. Miss Lida was tired and accounted out of the race, and Oro Wilkes again became a favorite, and sold for even money over the field. Fanny Wilcox gave him a sound beating, however, in the two succeeding heats, landing them both with something to spare, while the colt was driven out to the last ounce by Goldsmith, whose money was on his own horse.

YACHTING.

TOWN TOPICS ON THE RACES.

In the last number of Town Topics (New York) the Referee says: "I am rather in agreement just now with the writer of the leading editorial in the Defender on yachting. This gentleman is of the opinion that international yacht racing tends to foster 'evil, malice and all unrighteousness,' rather than the interests of the sport. Really, to read the newspaper comments on the Britannia-Vigilant contests, would suppose that yachting is a fierce and violent pursuit and that with its violence is mingled a large admixture of fraud. Of course these malign attributes are of the press, pressy. No one hears yachting men talk in such fashion, but the effect on the minds of the outside public of the accusation that the Prince of Wales, of the Britannia, and Mr. Clark, of the Satanita, put their heads together and decided to win with Satanita, while Britannia killed Vigilant, are not, so to speak, conducive of good feeling between the people of the two nations. Naturally all such statements are simply malicious drivel, but the effect is not happy. Experienced people know that yacht races between several contestants with a one-gun start are nearly sure to separate themselves in duets, and that the odd ship, with an unimpeded course, is usually the winner, even if she is the slowest boat of the lot. Of the later developments of the Vigilant's campaign there is but little to say and that little not favorable. The delayed match for the Wolverton cup was called off on Wednesday because it was declared that the weather had 'aired up' too much for racing, but as Miss Sutton took her 10-ton Marweena out and around certain channel marks on that very same day the weather could not have been so wholly 'too too' for big boats. Then on Saturday, when the contestants again lined up, Vigilant found a rock with her centreboard, jammed that appendage and so hauled down her racing flag, and thereby subjected her owner to the newspaper deduction that he had purposely dropped overboard a seventon Tobin bronze board of great price, with other journalistic nautical lams to match. Now it is true that Vigilant's board, which is not pivoted in the usual fashion, but loosely hung by chains, gave much trouble last season, and probably, after scoring tracks in English mud this year, it was out of gear; but I think it would have been good policy to have sailed the race, board or no board. As it is, the Wolverton race is off, and most probably all races for the season so far as Vigilant is concerned, and the only thing that is surely on is the press, which might be dispensed with. Personally, as I said last week, I have made up my mind as to the relative merits of these craft, and so far as I can hear, men that are interested in yachts in a scientific way and are only anxious for the best boat to win, have likewise come to the conclusion that, between Vigilant and Britannia there is only the difference of conditions, and that although there are many points of resemblance between the two, both of them being outcomes of the Gloriana departure, made by Mr. Herreshoff, still there are more conditions over English courses in favor of Britannia's peculiarities than there are such as assist Vigilant."

THE VIGILANT'S ACCIDENT.

London, Sept. 6.—The Westminster Gazette says: "Gould is anything but happily out of the Cape May cup business. That the news of the mishap to the Vigilant was received with derision in many quarters," the paper says, "is not surprising." and even there is a suggestion of 'rank panky' about the incident that does not commend itself to the British notion."

LACROSSE.

JUNIORS PLAY AGAIN.

At a meeting of the junior lacrosse committee yesterday the protest of the Star lacrosse club against Greenfield was considered. The committee had laid down the rule in the commencement of the season that where a club played a man who was not eligible the match would be decided against them in any event. It was in consequence of this rule that the committee recently in the matter of a protest between the Westminster Juniors and the Ninetieths of Vancouver awarded the match to the Ninetieths, owing to the Westminsters having played two ineligible men, although the latter team won the match. In the case of the Stars and the James Bays, however, as the Stars did not wish to claim the match on a technicality and were willing to play it over again, and accordingly ordered that the match be played over again on the 15th inst. The committee this morning called for tenders for the trophies and the design will be submitted to them the beginning of next wek.

THE WHEEL.

POLITICAL CYCLISTS.

Boston, Sept. 6.—The Herald says the League of American Wheelmen is about to enter politics on the question of good roads irrespective of party affiliations.

At 42c on the Dollar.

New fall and winter dress goods at Russell & McDonald's. Bankrupt stock.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44.

Labor Saved . . .
By using Findley's Soaps. Special attention is called to Findley's Borax Soap for washing flannel wear, they will not shrink or discolor, but be soft and white if washed by this soap.
. . . . WORKS: Cor. Herald and Govt. Sts.

The British Columbia
SUGAR REFINERY
...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., bags	4¼c. per lb.
Yellow, according to quality	3¾ to 4¼c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags	5½c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c. "

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.
Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.
Consumers do not obtain more wight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

When You Ask for B. C. Sugar See That You Get It.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

To be Minus a "Good Thing"

One that contributes to your comfort in these days is an error of judgment. This is a simple reminder that an exceptionally "good thing" exists in our

SMYRNA MATS

These are very comfortable and the price is a money-saver for you.

WEILER BROS. 51 TO 55 FORT STREET.

Argyle House.

Great Reduction
....IN....
Grey Flannels

GREY FLANNELS . . .
25c. a yd. reduced to 20c. yd.
GREY FLANNELS . . .
35c. a yd. reduced to 25c. yd.
BED COMFORTERS . .
75 cents each.
GREY BLANKETS . . .
$2.00 a pair.
WHITE BLANKETS . .
$2.25 a pair.

J. Horner & Co.
83 DOUGLAS STREET.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Laurentian	Sept. 15
Allan Line, Sardinian	Sept. 22
Dominion Line, Labrador	Sept. 15
Dominion Line, Mariposa	Sept. 22
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	Sept. 12
Beaver Line, Lake Huron	Sept. 19

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria	Sept. 15
Cunard Line, Campania	Sept. 22
White Star Line, Germanic	Sept. 12
White Star Line, Teutonic	Sept. 19
American Line, Berlin	Sept. 12
American Line, New York	Sept. 19
North German Lloyd, Trave	Sept. 15
North German Lloyd, Havel	Sept. 18
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Sept. 15
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Sept. 22
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Sept. 14
Allan State Line, California	Sept. 28

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $15 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Meyer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Naas River & Way Ports
Saturday, September 8,
At 8 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 34 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
June 25. JNO. IRVING, Manager.

GOLDMAN,
The Toronto Tailor
Wishes to announce to the general public that he has opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment at 46 Yates street. His stock consists of the latest importation of Woolens in the most fashionable designs. Prices to be a revelation to people of Victoria. Fit and workmanship guaranteed or money refunded. People desiring to have suits made up of their own cloth will find this the cheapest place in the city.
Suits from $12 up.
Pants from $2.50 up.
Including trimmings. None but white labor employed.
Please note the address
GOLDMAN, The Toronto Tailor,
aug 29-1m 46 Yates Street.

Butter!
Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.
J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Naval and Military Strength of the Two Countries Compared.

The Japanese it is Predicted Will Win on the Sea—Reasons Given.

It may be considered strange that a person living so far from the theatre of war should deal with this question. The writer's intimate knowledge of the people and the country, gained in over 34 years residence, is his justification. Though making no claim to soldier-craft the writer has seen and taken part in some fights afloat and ashore in China, and has seen the ignominious defeat of large bodies of soldiers so-called by a very small number in proportion, properly organized.

Example: In September, 1853, less than two hundred Hung-dhu (red-heads) rebels took Shanghai city, garrisoned with 1500 soldiers and held the same going on for two years, increased in number, of course. The city was invested by a large body of soldiers on the land and a small fleet of fairly well equipped vessels on the river, and it was not until Admiral Prolet landed guns and men that they were driven out.

Example: The soldiers sent to invest the city, in number over ten thousand, presuming on their number became very insolent, so much so that it was really dangerous for any foreigner to go near them. A volunteer corps was formed with Captain, now Sir Thomas Wade, in command, who fought bravely at the battle of Muddy flat, April, 1854, when in conjunction with the naval forces, in all about three hundred men with one field piece, they drove this large body of men away from the settlement and burned their camps. Casualties, three killed and ten wounded. Her Majesty's ships in Shanghai, Encounter, Rattler, Pr. of Portsmouth or Plymouth, Commander Foote.

Were the writer to indite some incidents of the same nature that transpired under his observation in China only forty years ago, he would in all probability be accused of trying to outvie British Columbia's own pet hoodlum in Veracity.

It will be said that all this is changed now. Amongst the lower classes some change has been made, 'tis true. From being obsequious dissemblers they have, in consequence of indiscriminate praise lavished on them by interested parties (the ubiquitous missionary more particularly), become extremely insolent. To the literati change is a deadly sin. They are the same to-day they ever have been within our knowledge, as near perfect as possible. To adopt any of the fanqui's (foreign devils) customs is degenerative. They acquiesce in what they are at the time unable to stop, but their persistence is great. It may take time to accomplish their ends, but, to use an Americanism, they get there every time. High officials are as a rule removed triennially. Any reforms made by a progressive man is allowed to lapse to the old, old way by the next.

Example: Formosa (beautiful island) is a little over two hundred miles long by about 60 broad, with a splendid climate except in some places during the wet season, owing to lack of drainage. The island is rich in minerals, soil and coal. Chinese population is estimated at 2,500,000; aborigines population is not known, nor have the Chinese ever dared to enter that portion of Formosa to find out. Next to the Japs the Chinese dread these savages, who receive and treat foreigners kindly. We have here a good example of Chinese prowess; notwithstanding their numbers and modern arms at their command they leave these aborigines severely alone.

Anticipating trouble with the French, Liu Ming Chuan, governor of Formosa, one of the very few of China's progressive men, made great improvements in a very short time. Soldiers were trained and organized, forts built and armed with heavy guns, the entrance to the different ports protected with submarine mines, yet Admiral Lespes captured Kelung with but little trouble or loss of life, holding the same, together with the coal mines, until given up after the treaty of 1885. After this trouble was settled this governor carried on his improvements, introducing railways and new industries. These were brought into question by the censors. He was removed—the works stopped.

Before entering upon the situation compare the progressive action of Japan. In 1853 an American expedition visited Japan under the command of Commodore Perry. After stating the object of the visit the squadron left. In March, 1854, a commercial treaty was concluded without the slightest trouble—ports to be opened to it in 1856. In 1855 the writer visited Japan in the American yacht Halcyon, owned by Russell & Co. The ports not being open our excuse given was want of provisions and water. At the entrance of Nagasaki bay we were met by an official, to whom we made known our wants by dumb show. We were anchored some seven miles below the city in very deep water, where we were very shortly visited by some high officials with an interpreter, who conversed quite fluently in English to our great astonishment. Permission was asked to visit the city, which they had not power to grant. A plentiful supply of provisions with fruit, fresh fish and flowers was given us for which no payment was taken. They refused valuable presents of jewelry; nothing could be received. Before leaving permission was granted that we might visit Simoda, where a bazaar would be opened for our especial benefit. On our arrival at Simoda, some days afterwards, we found a splendid show of curios, each article marked in dollars and cents plainly, from which there was no abatement. In one year the Japanese had made more progress than China had in ten. It is now over forty years since the American treaty was signed, during which time they have made themselves conversant with the manners and customs of the world generally. Some of the most intelligent have been sent to the different countries. Their uniform politeness led to their being well received; their facile pen and ready wit did the rest. One and all had to hand in their reports and sketches when they returned. The reports were winnowed; then, where necessary, made public.

The Chinese think mainly of immediate gain. They will discount the future every time for a small present gain; whereas the Japanese will note the situation, and if they see the prospect of a large gain by waiting they will bide their time. China will have ample cause to remember this, and also to regret that the old record of Japanese raids on the Chinese coast had not been considered before they took in hand to play any of their tricksey with that nation.

The great factor that led to the complete defeat of the French in 1870 was a lesson taken to heart by the Japanese—the perfect knowledge Germany had of France; each hill, dale, water course, bridge, road, farm house, wells, nature of soil, and amount of produce, exact position of forts, size, number of guns and garrison, food supply, number of soldiers, their equipments, organization and discipline, and divers other things too numerous to mention. Japan is equally well posted about China. Educated Japanese in Chinese costume to suit the occasion and purpose—from the costly apparel of opulence to the rags of mendicity—of proper modes, different disguises have visited every hole and corner where information could be gained of the nature required. Ships, forts, arsenals, official yamens, swell restaurants, beggars' hovels, and it may be safely said there are very few places into which some of these people did not find their way in some guise or other. Therefore, what they do not know is simply not worth the trouble of finding out. There is also the certainty that the information can be relied upon. Love of emperor and country is ingrained in the Japanese. Love of money comes first all the time with the Chinese.

It should be borne in mind that Japan has a thoroughly organized war department; also that every branch of the service has highly trained chiefs in command, who received their military education either in Europe or America. There is a military college where young men are trained and have to pass creditable examinations before they receive any appointment. The writer has been credibly informed that young aspirants in military and naval schools are only too anxious to learn, showing considerable rivalry in their studies. Their esprit de corps is highly commended by those who understand these matters. The naval department is also thoroughly organized.

Without going into the question minutely and pointing out the great contrast, it will suffice to say that China has neither army nor navy departments, nor is there any regular or uniform organization. It would be a misnomer to call the men on board the ships sailors; equally so to call the riff-raff soldiers. The officers have received a superficial training, but few if any are properly qualified to navigate their ships or train their men. Some of these officers have been trained by British naval officers, others by French, others again by Germans. Small bands of soldiers in different provinces have been trained in the same way. It is extremely doubtful if any province, other than Chihli, could produce two thousand uniformly drilled men. China now, as in the past, thinks this number should intimidate.

Major-General H. Oshima, now in command of the army corps in Corea, was in 1881 director of the military staff college, in 1883 chief staff officer of army inspection. Li Hung Chang, commander-in-chief of the Chihli province, is a high literary graduate—one a trained soldier the other a clever diplomoatist.

On examining the situation it will be seen that Japan has most material advantages. She has a well organized and well equipped army, commanded by an expert in war tactics. She has the advantage of a superior fleet, also commanded by highly trained officers. Her base of supplies is within the immediate theatre of war. Her officers are conversant with all the weaknesses of her enemy in her army, navy and strongholds. At Nagasaki she is within 13, 36, 36, 42, 48, 56 hours steaming respectively of Fusan, Seoul, Wei Hai Wei, Port Arthur, Kelung, mouth of Peiho river. At Nagasaki she has a splendid dry dock 375 feet on the blocks and 77 feet entrance, with 22 and 27 1-2 feet respectively on neap and spring tides. Attached to this dock are extensive engine works most completely equipped and fitted. She has here one of the prime factors towards her success, an unlimited supply of coal, provisions, water and munitions of war. She has also telegraphic communication with the capital, and with Fusan, Corea. Wires are laid to the actual seat of war from Fusan; thus every movement of the army in Corea can be directed from the capital. At Fusan, 13 hours steaming from Nagasaki, Japan lands her troops at her leisure without the least interference. Fusan, situated on the southeast end of the Corean peninsula, has a splendid harbor, with sufficient depth to accommodate the largest steel vessels in safety. Regular lines of steamers connect this port with Japan, Shanghai and Vladivostock. From its central position it is certain to be a large trade depot, and in the early future the terminus of the trans-Siberian railway. It is simply a question of time, or opportunity, when Russia will have a good slice of Corea.

The writer ventures to predict that in every naval combat (bar accident) between Chinese and Japanese, unless the odds are greatly in China's favor, China will lose. That the loss of two or three vessels will so demoralize the crews of the other vessels that they will refuse to fight under any consideration. From being the most insolent they will become the most abject. They will conclude that fate is against them.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, Aug. 30, 1894.

Derby Plug

"UNION" MAKE.

ITS SALES ARE

BIG!

MISSISSIPPI BANK NOTES.

Secretary of the Bank Note Company Arrested Yesterday.

Washington City, Sept. 5.—Chief Hazen, of the treasury service, to-day received a telegram announcing the arrest in St. Louis, Mo., this morning, of Secretary Smith, of the St. Louis Bank Note company, which had printed and engraved the $5 and $10 warrants of the state of Mississippi, which bore a striking resemblance to United States money. The president of the company will be arrested when he returns to St. Louis and Agent Holmes, who is in charge of the Chicago branch, will also be looked after. In the meantime the U. S. Secret Service at Jackson, Miss., is preparing a case against the state of Mississippi, Governor Stone and others in the same case. The Mississippi officials refused to call in the warrants, but the fact that they have been declared illegal by the general government has, it is said, had the effect of destroying public confidence in them as money, and the banks refuse any longer to take them.

Tired, Weak, Nervous.

Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Babies Like Nestlé's Food

Prepared for use with the addition of *water only* it avoids the danger lurking in the milk of Tuberculous Cows.
IT IS WHOLESOME. EASILY PREPARED. ECONOMICAL.
Recognized as the safest diet for Infants during the warmest months.
Sample on application to Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act and amending Acts notice is hereby given that by indenture dated and executed on the 27th day of August, 1894, by Ell Beam, of 130 St. Catharine street, in the city of Victoria, contractor, the said Ell Beam granted and assigned his real and personal property to John Fullerton, of 108 Government street, in the said city of Victoria, boot and shoe merchant, in trust for the creditors of the said Ell Beam.

John Fullerton executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 27th day of August, 1894.

All persons indebted to the said Ell Beam are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the said trustee and every person having any claim against the said Ell Beam must send proof and full particulars of same to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which date the said trustee will distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to claims so sent in.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, at 2:30 p.m., at the office of the undersigned.

S. PERRY MILLS, 46 Langley St.
Solicitor for the trustee. aug28-1mo

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.
my28-4m

Real Estate.

TO Lease—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stables, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within one and two miles. Price $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH; Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly, $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic and Popular Route to the East. Running through Sleepers and Tourist Cars to

MONTREAL,
BOSTON,
TORONTO,
ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,

WITHOUT CHANGE

For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Or to

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry G. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117
8 30 pm	Lv	M I	...*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	M I	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. D. STEEVENS,
General Agent,
No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 29th, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New S.S. iwa Fine Screw Steamer Mariposa Thursday, September 20, at p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
H. E. CONSTABLE, Agent, Beaver Square, Victoria.
CAPT. W. M. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 9 P.M.

Walla Walla - - Sept. 10

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luiu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To take effect on and after 9:00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar. 12 30 P M	Ar. 8 00 P M	VICTORIA	78		Dp. 8 00 A M	Dp. 3 00 P M	
	12 27	7 56	RUSSELLS	75		8 34	2 15	3
	12 15	7 45	ESQUIMALT	73		8 44	2 10	5
	11 45	7 25	COLDSTREAM	68		9 10	1 50	10
	11 15 A M	6 50	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	61		9 40	1 20	17
	10 50	6 27	KOKSILAH	57		9 57	1 03	21
	10 37	6 13	DUNCANS	54		10 07	12 53	24
	10 05	5 42	HOWICHAN	49		10 37	12 23	29
	9 45	5 22	MAPLE BAY	45		10 57	12 03	33
	9 25	5 02	QUAMICHAN	41		11 17	11 43	37
	9 15	4 51	COBBLE HILL	38		11 27	11 33	40
	8 55	4 31	COWICHAN STATION	34		11 47	11 13	44
	8 35	4 11	MERRIDALE	30		12 07	10 53	48
	8 25	4 01	GLENORA	28		12 17	10 43	50
	8 15	3 51	LAKE BAY	26		12 27	10 33	52
	8 00	3 36	CHEMAINUS	23		12 42	10 18	55
	7 45	3 21	OYSTERLAND	20		12 57	10 03	58
	7 30	3 06	NANAIMO	17		1 12	9 48	1 01
	Ar. 12 15 P M	Ar. 2 50 P M	WELLINGTON	14		Dp. 1 30 P M	Dp. 9 30 A M	Ar. 1 04

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. P. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will call as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria. [illegible]

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Connecting January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 2.40 p.m., making close connections with steamers for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 3.30 p.m. same days.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
100 Government Street.

Private entrance for Pandora Street. Business strictly confidential.

KOOTENAY NUGGETS.

Experiences of a Party of Prospectors—Living on Bones and Deer Hide.

Good Quartz Ledge Discovered on Cariboo Creek—Kootenay Justice.

Nakusp Ledge.

Early in the summer a party of four left Nakusp to prospect in the mountains west of the Arrow lakes. The party consisted of Billy Lynch, H. W. Bucke, B. H. Lee and Dave Bremner. At the Hot Springs they crossed the Arrow lake and struck into a country apparently new to the world. They found the topography very rough, crossing the snow lands and glaciers twice, going in a zigzag course, west and south. In the early part of the trip several deer and a goat were killed. Bremner also shot a grizzly weighing four hundred pounds. While the fresh meat lasted they had plenty to eat, but game growing scarce Bremner and Bucke went back for provisions. When they returned Lynch and Lee were nearly starving, having eaten nearly everything in sight. Lynch and Bucke then went back for more supplies, intending to get back in twelve days, but it took them a month.

No game nor anything eatable could be found, and pretty soon Lee and Bremner had nothing left but salt, having lived for several days on a little flour and hot water. Their partners not returning when expected, they started to retrace their steps to Arrow lake, Lee being terribly used up. Finding a deer hide they had thrown away on the in trip, they soon cut it up and made soup out of it. Bremner's dog had strayed away or else they would have eaten him.

Getting a little nearer the lake, they found some bones of the bear killed some weeks previous. These were gathered up, boiled and all the nutriment extracted. Lee became so exhausted that he could not carry his rifle and Bremner had to pack everything. He was endeavoring to get Lee to a point where he had noticed some nettles, thinking that by boiling them Lee could sustain life until he had made an effort to procure assistance. When near the nettles they found [illegible] returning with provisions. It is needless to say how much they appreciated the first square meal of many weeks. Lee was terribly exhausted, and it was with great difficulty that he got to the Hot Springs, where he now is, swollen from head to foot and unable to walk. Bremner is none the worse for his rough experience and is gaining flesh at the rate of three pounds a day. He went on to the Slocan yesterday. No forest fires were encountered on their terrible trip, and mineral was just as scarce, as they did not make a location.

It would seem that the excitement caused by the discovery of gold on Cariboo creek would be the means of a rich quartz region being opened up in that section. On the 15th of August Charles Vader, acting on a suggestion from Nelson Demers, left the placer ground and proceeded up Mineral creek to prospect for quartz. When about three miles away from Cariboo creek, and about six miles in a direct line from the Columbia river, he ran across a stringer of solid mineral in a granite, slate and porphyry formation. Tracing it up he discovered a ledge of quartz eight feet wide and traceable for three hundred feet on the surface. He staked a claim and called it the Orpheno, an assay from it giving returns of $175 in gold and six ounces in silver.

Nelson Miner.

General complaint is made of the vagaries and incompetence of the justices at New Denver, Messrs. Bogle and Wilson. We have not sooner called attention to this matter out of respect for the bench and lest the information that has reached us from time to time might in some respects be incorrect. A case in the speedy trials court here before Judge Spinks would seem to indicate that the complaints made are not wholly without foundation. The justices named committed one of the most respectable business men in New Denver for trial on a charge of stealing bricks, the affair arising, we understand, out of a partnership dispute. Judge Spinks on reading the depositions and ascertaining that they contained all the evidence dismissed the case there and then. We hear it said on the street that no justice with even a grain of common sense would have taken an information in the case, yet the parties and four witnesses are brought two hundred miles to Nelson, lawyers are employed and all the costly and dilatory proceedings under a commital for trial take place. It is rather hard on those who live in the neighborhood of aforesaid judges

Nelson Tribune.

D. W. McVicar, of Walton, Nova Scotia, who bought the Little Mamie claim, in Ainsworth district, has eleven men at work building a road into the claim, and will commence sinking in a few days.

W. J. Hennessy, of the Noble Five mines, in Slocan district, was at Nelson Friday. He said that all the mine buildings burned by the fire had been replaced by larger and better ones, and that seventeen men were employed at the mine sacking ore and doing development work. The distance from the mines to the route surveyed for a wagon road along the south fork of Carpenter creek is about a mile and a half, thence to Three Forks about five miles. "It is an open question with Slocan mine owners," said Mr. Hennessy, "whether they cannot haul their ore to Kaslo this winter with their own teams as cheap as the railway is likely to haul it. At Kaslo there will be the advantage of having not only a market at the Pilot bay smelter, but a route, via the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, that insures prompt delivery at competitive smelting points in the United States." Mr. Hennessy left for the mines this morning.

The Nakusp & Slocan railway drags its weary way into the heart of the Slocan country. It is now given out that the track will be at Three Forks on the 15th of September, but from the present indications there is no reason to believe this any more than previous statements. The construction of the Nakusp & Slocan railway is like the world: it will come to an end some day, but any one who foretells the exact date is apt to be out a few thousand years more or less. The length of time taken to build it will compare very favorably with the pyramids of Egypt, or St. Peter's cathedral at Rome, or any of the world's great monuments. But there is nothing monumental about the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

Mr. Shaw, a gentleman from Illinois, who bought some $5000 worth of wildcats from W. D. Middaugh, is in the country trying to look up his property and have assessment work done on what he can find of it. Mr. Shaw has the sympathy of people here who suffered from the same cause. Let him stay with the country and he will pull even yet.

Bonner's Ferry Herald: "A party of surveyors were camped on the north side for several days this week, and were the subject of considerable curbstone speculation. They were out for the British Columbia Southern, a corporation that purposes building a railway from the coal fields in East Kootenay to any point that they can raise the dust to get to. It is the same road that Kalispell and Jennings have been figuring on for the past two years. The company also has a line surveyed down Goat river to Kootenay lake. They also intend to run a survey down the Moyea to Bonner's Ferry to connect with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the latter to build a branch from Kootenay station. The principal trouble with the British Columbia Southern is that it has no money, which is always a serious drawback towards the construction of a railroad. It was about to secure a loan in Europe when the financial panic came on, and we have not heard of their having raised any capital since that time. It is surveying lines as baits for other roads to catch at, and then it can sell some franchises or coal mines it owns on the other side. It may be well to keep an eye on the B. C. C., however. The party camped on the north side dropped into town to get supplies and to reach a telegraph office."

COLLECTOR PAISLEY'S TRIAL.

The Defendant Fined for Neglecting His Duty.

The case of Kitchen vs. Paisley was resumed, from a previous hearing, at the Bellevue Hotel, Mission Junction, on Friday last, before Dr. Bodington and Mr. Bulwer, J. P.s.

Mr. J. A. Forin appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Henderson for the defendant.

The defendant was charged with certain breaches of duty in his official capacity as collector of votes for Chilliwack riding, and more particularly in that he failed to hold a court of revision, and insert in his list the names of persons whose applications were irregular and contrary to the provisions of the act.

Mr. Henderson objected that the information was bad in law. Their worships asked for definite cause of complaint. Mr. Henderson based his objections on the Summary Convictions Act, B. C., 1889, sec. 26, which enjoins that each information must contain only one matter of complaint.

Mr. Forin contended that defendant was charged with one offence only, breach of duty, and that the information simply specified the different branches of the offence.

After discussion, the first paragraph of the information was withdrawn, so as to facilitate matters.

Mr. Henderson then objected to the amended information on the ground of there being fourteen different names, and, as it was possible the names were added to the lists on different dates, that would make fourteen different complaints.

The objection was noted.

Mr. Forin then proved the appointment of Mr. Paisley as collector, calling Mr. S. Mellard as witness. Witness stated that he was the regular collector of votes, but that Paisley had been appointed temporarily prior to the elections. He then gave particulars of the fourteen applications referred to. Mr. Paisley's duties as collector occupied his whole time. Mr. Fred Greer was his assistant, and was always in the office, but Paisley was not always in.

Mr. Thomas E. Kitchen, M.P.P., was then sworn, and explained the relative positions occupied by Mr. Paisley and Mr. Mellard. The former was appointed under the 1894 act, and Mellard under the previous one. Could not say whether Paisley devoted all his time to his duties. He acted as Mr. Cawley's agent on nomination day. Defendant was at the political meeting at Dunach on the 26th of June called by Mr. Cawley; at Abbotsford, on the 27th; at Otter Hall, Langley, on the 28th, and also at Mr. Turner's meeting; also at the meeting in Upper Sumas the same evening. Witness called three time at the office without seeing Paisley, and twice without seeing either him or Greer. Considered defendant neglected his duties when away at the meetings referred to. The names of the three Wexfords, Parsons and Butler, appeared in a copy of the supplementary list, a few days before the election. Had witness known earlier should have objected to them. One was an American citizen. Made no objection to the last nine names, not knowing they were on the list. It was not until the second week in July that witness had sufficient evidence for the information.

Mr. Forin stated the evidence rested on sec. 13 of the 1894 act. Sec. 9 of the 1888 act enjoins a penalty for insertion of names of persons not duly qualified. In spite of this, the defendant added those fourteen names to the list, and was guilty of a flagrant breach of duty. He did not ask for exemplary damages.

Mr. Henderson asked for a dismissal of the case on several grounds, which he stated the effect of which was substantially that the evidence did not, according to defendant's counsel, show any wilful intent, or malice or fraud.

Mr. Forin replied, and after deliberation, the court declined to dismiss the case.

Mr. Henderson then proceeded with his defence.

The magistrates, in giving their decision, stated that the charged had been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. That the fourteen names that had been brought before them had all been put on irregularly, which showed a reckless disregard for the Elections Act. With regard to some of the names that had been put on, the applications had never been signed by the applicants, but by pronounced opponents of Mr. Kitchen; others had not answered the interrogations at all, and other irregularities were shown.

The magistrates imposed on the defendant a fine of $50 and costs, to be paid within eight days, or, in default, two months' imprisonment.

There is some talk of an appeal, but the evidence was such as to make a reversal of the magistrates' decision almost impossible. —Columbian.

The only way to cure fever and ague is either to neutralize the poisons which cause the disease or to expel them from the system. Ayer's Ague Cure operates in both ways. It is a warranted specific for all forms of malarial disorders, and never fails to cure. Try it.

VERNON NEWS.

A General Round-Up of Interesting Local Information.

From our own Correspondent.

Vernon, Sept. 3.—After a steadily continued spell of four months of dry weather, a welcome rain came on Sunday morning, clearing the atmosphere of fog and smoke and stopping the ravages of many of the timber fires from which this part of the interior has been suffering. Snow lay on the mountain tops for a few hours on Sunday.

Saturday was observed as a holiday by many of our business men instead of Monday, and devoted to the hunting of feathered game. Some fair bags were made, but grouse especially are scarce. It is hoped that the game laws will be consolidated next session and revised by practical men. Your correspondent has yet to meet with a man who can interpret the present game laws. Certainly the gun clubs of Victoria cannot, nor the superintendent of provincial police, for two errors were made by him in the posters lately sent out for the government and were not discovered until pointed out by a Vernon sportsman. And if a government official cannot interpret its own laws, who can?

A vice-presidential (U.S.) hunting party is expected here next week to try for caribou and grizzly. Messrs. O. Vail and R. Lowe, of Fire valley, have been engaged as guides. Mr. and Mrs. Price Ellison are also expected to join the party as guests.

It is proposed to establish a permanent tourist and hunting camp on Okanagan lake next year, where visitors can secure a complete outfit for a few days' hunt or camp, without the expense and trouble of bringing such with them.

Rev. J. W. Outerbridge has returned to Vernon to resume pastoral charge of the English churches here and at Enderby.

Rev. P. F. Langill (Presbyterian) leaves this fall. It is understood that he will return to Winnipeg.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the outcome of the city's endeavor to help the ranchers by bonusing a grist mill at Vernon. The mill is to have been running in time for this season's crop, but the machinery has not yet arrived, and no wheat is being purchased. Messrs. Ellison, Girouard, O'Keefe and McCluskey are sending their wheat to Enderby [illegible] three quarters of the entire crop here, there will not be sufficient left to enable the mill to run six months, even if that is purchased. Two of our aldermen will have hard work to explain their conduct in this mill bonus matter before the end of their term.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Costerton have taken the house at the head of Barnard avenue formerly occupied by Mr. Goulet, station agent.

Mr. S. Gibbs, J. P., at one time manager of the Rithet mills at Enderby, is shortly expected back from England to reside in Enderby.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Megaw on September 1st. Mr. Louis Morand, Mr. Smailes and Mr. Wilson are also rejoicing in increases to their families.

Mrs. Munson leaves this week for her home in Pennsylvania. Mr. Munson will follow her after closing his logging contracts on Okanagan lake.

It is understood that Messrs. Smith & Clerin's saw mill is to be removed from the Landing to Enderby. The difficulty of securing good milling logs on the lake and the abundance of timber on the Shuswap render the change of location advisable. The sash and door factory will not be moved. Mr. Clerin will reside at the mill, Mr. Smith looking after the factory, as at present.

Mr. D. McNair and family will arrive from New Westminster about September 20th, to reside in their newly completed house for the winter.

Mr. Bell's family are also coming up from the coast to reside here permanently.

Negotiations are in progress for the removal of the Bank of Montreal from Schubert's block to Martin's brick block, as being more central for business.

The protest against the election of Mr. Donald Graham as M. P. P. is regarded here as a piece of petty spite on the part of the attorney-general. Mr. Tronson, the petitioner, would certainly not take such action of his own accord, as all who know him will aver; and the election night speeches of Mr. Vernon fully corroborated what he had said previously—that personally he was not anxious for the seat; that he wished to visit England (to get married, it is said by those who know him), and only ran for the sake of his party. The government's own supporters are disgusted with such tactics.

All road work throughout this district has been suspended—cause alleged: funds given out—cause understood: election is over.

We notice the bounty on wolf and coyote scalps has been reduced. Is this another evidence of empty treasury?

We notice also that the Nakusp-Slocan royal commission report still drags along its weary length in the advertising columns of the Weekly Colonist. Is it padding or pap?

If we may judge from a letter in the last issue of the Vernon News, the city council has received the snub direct from the C. C. of L. & W. Perhaps this is because three of the aldermen worked for the opposition, one was neutral and one worked for what he could get out of the government, at the late election.

Mike Sullivan and wife have been transferred from the steamer Aberdeen to their former station here, in charge of the baggage and freight department. Mr. Cutlie and wife, of Vernon, succeed them on the boat.

The steamer Fairview, built to run on the Okanagan river between Penticton and Dogtown, is a failure as far as the river route is concerned, but she will doubtless find plenty to do on the lake. No surprise was felt here, as it has all along been contended that the river was not navigable for anything but a row boat. The steamer Penticton is still tied up at the Mission.

Mr. W. F. Cameron, out pioneer merchant, was married last Wednesday to Mrs. Dewdney, widow of our former government agent and brother of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney. The wedding came off at Chicago, N. W. T., and the honeymoon is being spent at Banff. W.

America.... ...Photographed

The last number of which was offered to our readers last week has been well received. There is still a demand for the complete set of Portfolios, and to a limited extent we will be able to fill orders. There has been a surplus, more or less large, of each number, which we will continue to offer at the old price of 10 cents each until the stock is disposed of. Sent by mail to any address.

The Times, Victoria, B. C.

Where Do You Advertise?

Do you advertise (God save the mark!) on the backs of restaurant bills of fare? Do you put a card in the book "For the benefit of the fire department?" Do you subscribe for the "Industrial Progress" book and have your picture in it as a prominent business man? Does the "Society" programme catch you? Are you susceptible to the blandishments of the gentleman who puts beautiful charts in all the railway stations?

Do you take "a space—the only one left," in the thousand and one schemes that come around every year? Do you suppose you ever got a cent's worth of benefit out of any ten dollars you ever spent that way?

If all the dollars that are diverted from the newspapers into these and similar channels, were used in buying space in the best paper in town, there would be fewer merchants who say that advertising is a doubtful undertaking. There's nothing doubtful about it. It is as sure as any other business transaction. The funny part of it is that it is generally given less attention than any other department of a business.

The contract once made and the space decided upon, the average advertiser's interest seems to die. Even a neglected ad in a good paper will do some good in spite of the advertiser's apathy. A good advertisement will always bring profitable returns if it is placed in a paper whose price for space is based on an honest circulation statement.

NOTICE.

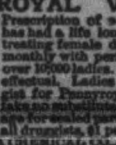
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all persons having any claim against the estate of George Henry Babbage, deceased, late of H. M. S. Royal Arthur, who died at Esquimalt, B. C., on 10th June, 1894, and of whose estate William Harrison was on 18th August, inst., appointed administrator by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, are hereby required to send particulars of such claims to me on or before 20th November, 1894, after which date the assets of the said deceased will be disbursed amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which notice shall have then been received.

Dated August 24th, 1894.

LINDLEY CREASE,
16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B.C.
Solicitor for above named administrator.
aug25-1mo

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all disease caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. aug27



PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect safety by over 10,000 ladies. Prompt, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose price for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. au27

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Lot 1 of Section H, Beckley Farm, (Map 231) Victoria City.

Whereas the certificate of title of Catherine Hots to the above hereditaments bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof. E. P. WOOTTON, Deputy-Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 16th August, 1894. a17-1m

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
97 JOHNSON STREET.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EMPRESS OF CHINA HERE.

Continued from Page 1.

authorization of widows to re-marry, and of all persons to marry according to their choice, without parental compulsion. Other reforms are under consideration, and ever citizen is permitted to offer the committee proposals for the general welfare.

The policy of China in all wars has been to play a waiting game, and to suffer a certain amount of injury without retaliation, in the hope of exhausting the enemy. With this view, although her navy is much superior to that of Japan, she withdrew all her ships from the open sea immediately after the first blow had been struck in the bay of Asan, and secluded them in strongly fortified stations like Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wai. But even in these retreats, the fleets were a constant menace to Japan, and an expedition was planned, on Aug. 7, for an advance upon Wei-Hai-Wai, near Chefoo, where it was supposed a large squadron was lying in hiding. The Japanese ships reached their destination at midnight, Aug. 9th. As they approached, signs of activity were perceived, in the dim light, but it was not believed that many of the enemy had time to escape, nor was it thought they would wish to avoid a contest, being greatly in the majority. An attack with torpedoes was prepared, but when daylight came, no Chinese vessels were in sight. They had all flown to another resort. A few shots were exchanged with the forts but as the movement contemplated no engagement with batteries on shore, the Japanese fleet returned to the coast of Corea. A visit to Port Arthur was debated, but not approved, owing to the fact that this harbor is accessible only through passages, which have to be strewn with torpedoes. While the Japanese are willing to take reasonable risks, they are not warranted in unduly hazarding the safety of their ships. In this arm of the service they are so outnumbered that any serious loss would cripple them, and perhaps endanger their communications. They will take almost any odds in open waters, but will not rashly throw themselves upon torpedoes, or expose themselves needlessly to heavy land fortifications.

The Japanese government has taken all precautions to to guard Chinese residents against molestation or annoyance. An imperial decree guaranteeing their security was issued early th's month, and orders for their protection have been sent all over the empire. Not a single case of ill-treatment is reported. In China a different state of things exists. The shops of merchants are broken open, their contents pillaged, and the owners beaten and maimed. From every port stories of robbery and violence are received. The outrages are not committed on private citizens alone.

In accordance with Chinese official usage, the diplomatic agent Yuan, who fled last month from Seoul, has been disavowed and disgraced. The civil service of the country allows great latitude to every incumbent, but his responsibility is as extreme as his privileges, and if he fails to satisfy his superiors, he is doomed. Even if he faithfully follows instructions, and evil consequences ensue, he is often made a scape-goat to save those above him from destruction. In this case Yuan was merely the mouth-piece of Li Hung Chang. Every step taken by him was in pursuance of the viceroy's commands. But when the catastrophe came, and Yuen took refuge in Tientsin, all the blame was thrown upon his shoulders. For two weeks his place of concealment was unknown, and yesterday a report of his death was circulated, though not verified. Even the great viceroy, the foremost subject of the empire, has not escaped accountability for the capture of one Chinese ship of war, and the abandonment of another, in the fight near Asan. He has been deprived of one of his highest decorations, and commissioners have been sent by the Tsung-li-Yamen to watch his proceedings and report to the central government. This last step is believed to have been taken in consequence of Li's tardiness in forwarding bad news to the capital. Though the sea fight took place on the 25th of July, he sent no report of it until August 17th, and then said nothing about the loss of the warships, recounting only the sinking of the Kow Shing, with eleven hundred troops. In spite of Li's prestige and rank, he is liable to capital punishment if the Chinese forces undergo many disasters.

Great confusion may be expected in the orthography of Corean words. The written characters are pronounced three different ways, by Coreans, Chinese and Japanese.

On August 18th the Japanese government announced the issue of war bonds to the amount of thirty million yen—equivalent to fifteen or sixteen million dollars, gold—each bond for one hundred yen, at interest of five per cent. The low denomination is to allow persons of limited means to invest. Applications are already numerous, although the time fixed for their reception is September 15th. Many foreign subscriptions are expected.

The only loss to Japanese, thus far, apart from casualties in battle, is that of the merchant ship Tenkyu, a sailing vessel of one thousand tons. She carried a cargo for the Chinese government from Yezo to Taku, and during her voyage war was declared. On arriving, in ignorance of the situation, she was seized, and her cargo confiscated. Japanese complain of this proceeding, citing the rule of European international law, which forbids capture under similar circumstances.

The Japanese deeply feel the imputation in Secretary Gresham's message, through the United States minister in Tokio, that they are "levying war upon a weak and defenceless nation," but express the hope that Americans generally understand that their war is with China and that it is waged on behalf of and not against Corea.

On August 20th two high officers of the Japanese imperial household left for Corea, bearing presents from the Emperor and Empress to the king and queen, and to the Tai-Won-Kun, the king's father.

Chinese maritime traffic is completely suspended since the outbreak of active hostilities. The large fleet of the Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is lying idle at the wharves of Shanghai and Tientsin, and no freights are accepted to or from any continental ports. A further obstruction to trade is anticipated in the closing, by the government of the Yang-tse-Kiang river.

The position of the Chinese army in Corea is unknown. After the defeat at Songhwan, and the abandonment of the entrenchments at Asan, the troops scattered in various directions, and the appearance of small bodies in different localities is mistaken for the advance guard of organized forces. Reports speak of the entrance of a large corps by a land route, and of its descent toward the capital, but nothing authentic respecting its movements can be discovered. If a battle is fought within the next fortnight, the most trustworthy information points to a plain in the neighborhood of Phyong-kang, on he Dai-Deng river, as its scene. But the current conjectures are not supported by official authority, and no possible intelligence as to the distribution of the Japanese army can be secured.

A new imperial ordinance empowers the government to appropriate all special funds, such as money set apart for the redemption of paper notes; deposits for famine relief; provisions for libraries and other similar institutions; profits of railways and the mint, and the like, for war purposes. The sum thus available is estimated at ninety million yen.

The Empress of China left Yokohama 30 hours after the Sikh, and passed her on the way. She caught her and passed her at sea and Capt. Archibald says she will not be here until Saturday morning. The Sikh was the only vessel spoken or seen at sea. The Empress brought a big cargo of freight but no Oriental passengers outside of a few Japanese. Her cabin passengers were as follows:

Mr. Beurmann, Lt. Alex. Botkin, Dr. Botkin, Hugo Bremer, R. Brough, Miss Burgess, S. Davis, Capt. H. H. Ellis, Miss I. Ellis, Ch. W. Gelderman, Baron Von Grutschreiber, Dr. Hartshorne, Miss Hartshorne, Mr. Hunt, H. R. Hunt, J. H. James, P. S. Lloyd, D. Mackenzie, J. McKeown, J. W. Murray, E. W. Oakes, Miss B. I. Paulette, Mr. and Mrs. Reding and two children, C A. Richardson, Capt. Ripley, J. F. Rodewald, Dr. E. W. Rooke, N. Sato, C. R. Stedman, Miss Stedman, Mrs. Stevens, two Misses Stevens, Miss Strong, Percy Sturdee, D. T. Timins, C. S. Van Patten, W. J. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whittier, R. H. Wood, Capt. J. G. Cox and Frank Adams.

The names of Capt. J. G. Cox and Frank Adams, the well-known sealing vessel owners, are on the list. They have been in Japan for several months, the captain, since February 6th, looking after their sealing schooners. Both expressed the greatest pleasure at being home, as the heat at Yokohama was well nigh unbearable. "There was no war news at Yokohama," said Capt. Cox, "and I venture to say the city was as quiet as Victoria when I left. There has really been little of importance done since the sinking of the Kow Shung. It would be well to advise foreigners to keep away from Japan if they expect military or naval positions, for the Japanese will not have them in any capacity. The military and naval services are made up of their own people and are very thorough, and their medical and ambulance corps, especially the latter, are as good as any in the world. I saw Dr. George Duncan in Yokohama. Dr. Meadows, of the Empress of India, was taken sick there and Dr. Duncan went on the Chinese ports in his stead. The sealing schooner Wallberg, of San Francisco, arrived back from the Copper Islands shortly before I left with her master, Capt. Carew, very sick. The poor fellow died at Hakodate, where he was landed. The schooner got 244 skins off the Copper Islands. There have been few sealers in Japanese waters of late, all having returned home or gone north. The Carlotta G. Cox, now here, was the last to leave. There are a number of sealers off the Russian coast. There was absolutely no truth in the rumor that I was to be given charge of a dry dock by the Japanese government."

Capt. Ellis, who years ago was chief of police of San Francisco, arrived home from the Orient and with his daughter landed here. Aside from a party of British officers, including Capt. Ripley, returning from Oriental service, there was no other passengers of note.

The facts of the grounding of the ship at Shanghai were as stated in the cablegrams received. The vessel has a few marks on her sides to tell of her experience. The court of inquiry exonerated the officers, but placed the blame on one Groves, pilot of a tug boat who offered himself as pilot.

Inter-State Fair.

For the Interstate Fair at Tacoma the steamer Rosalie in conjunction with the steamer Flyer, has made a round trip rate of $5, including admissions to fair. Tickets on sale every day to October 30th inclusive. For particulars enquire of C. D. Steevens, agent of G. N. railway company and Northwestern steamship company. tf.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44. *

Silk Velvet 50c. per Yard

At Russell & McDonald's. Bankrupt stock.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44. *

—Rev. A. B. Winchester, the well-known Presbyterian clergyman, leaves for China on the Empress of China, to be absent a year. Mr. Winchester during his residence here has made many warm friends and will be greatly missed.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44. *

Bankrupt Stock

Of silk velvet and satches at Russell & McDonald's.

Smoke Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco. Take no other. "Union" Make.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Another Respite Expected for McWhirrel—Drowning Accident.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Indications point in the direction of an adjournment of the Walker murder trial until next spring, in the event of which, it is possible that McWhirrell's neck will evade the noose. It is an open secret that the minister of justice had Walker's trial in view at the time that McWhirrell was granted a respite and this being the case, there appears to be little apprehension on the part of those interested in the condemned man but that a further respite will soon be announced.

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 6—There was a drowning accident at Whitepoint, Aspy Bay, yesterday. James C. Hallower, J. Nickelson and Frank Rambeau were going to North Harbor in a boat. When a mile away a sudden squall filled the boat and she sank leaving nothing afloat but a mast and one oar. Several men who saw the accident, hastened to the spot but Nickelson had sunk. The other two were saved just as they were sinking. Neither could swim.

THAT CHOLERA CASE.

The New York Officials Say it is Not Cholera.

New York, Sept. 6.—The health board officials place no credence in the despatch from Cumberland, Md., stating that J. P. Walker, an immigrant, died at that place from cholera. Walker arrived here Tuesday from Bremen. The health officials believe the man simply died of cholera morbus. No investigation will be made by the health board.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 6.—The alleged cholera patient Walker's case was undoubtedly Asiatic cholera.

Connellsville, Pa., Sept. 6.—There are no new developments in the cholera scare here. The immigrants are still quarantined.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44. *

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44. *

MARRIED.

OSTERHOUT—HUMBER—In this city on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Topaz avenue, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by the Rev. S. S. Osterhout, the Rev. S. S. Osterhout, of Nass River, to Amy, only daughter of M. Humber, Esq., of this city.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44. *

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—G C Spaulding, Mrs Spaulding, Miss McCarty, J S Leavy, Mrs Leavy, F Pugit, H L Cowles, Rev Davolch, A Eiber, Mrs Lovell, Miss Lovell, D P Shriver, Miss Brown, A Aspland, Capt J B Libby.

—Drink Hydrox re-distilled from Esquimalt water, free from all impurities. Telephone 44. *

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

TENDERS WANTED.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are required for the erection of Electric Power House for the City of Victoria. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, with whom tenders must be deposited, by 4 p.m. on Monday, 10th September, 1894.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. C. M. KEITH,
Architect.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

NOTICE.

During my absence from the province Mr. Thomas Robert Smith, of the Temple Building, Fort street, Victoria, will hold my power of attorney with full authority to deal with my personal affairs.

ROBERT WARD.
Victoria, B. C., August 24th, 1894. a25-2w

NOLTE'S PATENT

Accurately adjusted.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Optician, 37 Fort Street.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF—

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

ETC., ON

MONDAY, SEPT. 10TH, AT 11 A.M.

I have been instructed by the Assignee of Barry & Crossan, Northfield, to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, a large assortment of

FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, AND CLOTHING,

Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Patent Medicines, Scents, Hardware, Pipes, Stationery, etc., etc., being the contents of a well assorted stock. Inspection invited.

A fine driving horse, harness and spring wagon. Also a splendid buggy that can be used for two or 4.

G. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHEAP : EXCURSION!

—TO—

The Greatest Lacrosse Match Of the Season!

VICTORIA VS. NEW WESMINSTER.

Saturday Next, September 8.

The C. P. N. Co.'s Steamer

"YOSEMITE"

will run to New Westminster on Saturday morning next, leaving at 7:30 a.m., returning as soon as the match is finished.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $1.50.

sep4 JOHN IRVING, Manager.

GROCERIES.

PLUMS FOR PRESERVING

CRAB APPLES . . .

...All Local Growth.

FRUIT JARS AND

VANCOUVER SUGAR

...At Lowest Prices.

Erskine, Wall & Co

COR. GOVT & FORT STS.

Cash Grocery

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

Cod Fish, per case, 7c. per lb.
Cod Fish, 8c. per lb.
Red Herrings, 25c. per box. (SMALL)
Red Herrings, 25c. per box. (LARGE)
Scotch Herrings, $2 per kit.
Oolachans, $1.25 per kit.
Mackerel, $2 per kit.
Mackerel, per lb., 10c.

R. H. JAMESON & CO.,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

CASH....

We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at Rock Bottom Figures..... Best Groceries, Agate Ware, Mason Preserve Jars, Oil Lamp Stoves, Etc..... Cars of Hungarian Flour, Wheat and Middlings just arrived.....

WE QUOTE.....

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour $4.50 per bbl.
Vancouver Gran. Sugar.... $4.75 per cwt.
Wheat..... $1.25 per cwt.

Give us a call at 251 Douglas Street.

JOHNS BROS.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

I. O. O. F. NOTICE.

It is the intention to institute Peerless Lodge next Friday evening. All those gentlemen whose names are on the roll will please call at my office, 102 Douglas street, and have their names, ages, etc., filled in the proper blank forms for application by ballot; also get examined by Dr. Frank Hall, the new lodge medical practitioner.

W. J. HANNA, 102 Douglas Street.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.

The 40th Drawing for an Appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street (opposite View) on Saturday, 8th September, 1894, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order,
A. ST. G. FLINT,
Secretary.

NOTICE

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co'y.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the third day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, September 1st, 1894.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.
S1-td

NOTICE

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the third day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, September 1st, 1894.

CHAS E. POOLEY,
Secretary.
S1-td

PUBLIC MEETING.

The ratepayers are respectfully requested to attend a public meeting to be held in the City Hall on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., to discuss and decide matters connected with the water supply of the city.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., September 5th, 1894.

POLITICAL MEETING...

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier,

Leader of the Liberal Party, and others, will address a PUBLIC MEETING in the MARKET HALL, Victoria, on

Monday Evening, Sept. 10th,

on the Political issues of the day. Seats will be reserved for ladies. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL MEETING,

AT SAANICHTON.

HON. MR. LAURIER

Will speak in the Agricultural Hall, Saanichton, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, on Dominion Political issues. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. A train will leave Victoria on the V. & S. Railway at 7 o'clock, and Sidney at 7:45. After the meeting the train will return to Sidney and thence to Victoria, conveying all who wish to attend to and from Saanichton.

MUNICIPAL.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL PROPERTY.

Tax notices have this day been posted to all parties assessed for Real Property in the City of Victoria. If not delivered at residence, please call at postoffice for same.

CHAS. KENT,
City Collector's Office, Collector.
City Hall, August 28, 1894. aug29-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 10th day of September next, for the erection of a shed on the Agricultural grounds.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Buildings Inspector.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B. C., August 31, 1894.

$10 Reward

The above reward will be paid to any one giving information of parties stealing lamps off our work on sewerage contracts on conviction of said parties before police magistrate.

a24-w HARRISON & WALLACE.